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GAS ENGINEER VISIONS CITY WITHOUT COAL

Berlin Expert Explains Piping of Fuel to Power Conference

WORLD PARLEY ENDS AMIDST ENTHUSIASM

Foreign Delegations Pass Votes of Thanks to German Hosts

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Delegates from almost 50 nations came together at the Second World Power Conference, concluded in order to establish friendship and cooperate in improving the living conditions of the world, were the words in which one foreign delegate described his impressions of the conference to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The nations of the world want to exchange their power treasures, he continued, the richer countries giving to the poorer ones. All the delegates agree that the greatest value of the conference lay in the establishment of personal contacts. Here engineers from all the ends of the world discovered that their problems were fundamentally the same. They could ask their fellow engineer from another country how he solved his problem and establish greater cooperation.

This desire expressed itself in countless resolutions passed by the conference for extending the international exchange of knowledge. The internationality of engineering became most apparent in committee meetings when speakers of various nations would follow one another in quick succession, each discussing problems familiar to all present.

These committee meetings took place under the flags of six continents—North and South America being treated as two continents. It is the first time an attempt has been made to design flags for continents. Each flag showed one continent on a background of different color. The color for Europe was orange; North America, cerise; South America, green; Asia, dark blue; Africa, gold, and Australia, violet.

All the delegates were unanimous in their praise of the organization work of the German Committee and the hospitality of the Germans who when they do anything do it thoroughly. All, too, were deeply impressed by the engineering works they inspected and by the display of design frequently encountered.

Appreciation of the work accomplished expressed itself most noticeably in the concluding meeting under the chairmanship of O. C. Merrill, chairman of the American delegation and president of the third plenary session of the World Power Conference, to be held in the United States six years hence.

Votes of thanks to the Germans were passed by the foreign delegations and the German delegation passed votes of thanks to all the nations who assisted to make the conference a success. The work of the conference, a Yugoslav speaker declared in closing the meeting, was carried on in an atmosphere of joy and optimism.

The possibility of conducting gas over distances from 20 to 30 kilometers at low cost should render it unnecessary to ship coal into

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Report on India Faces Protests of Nationalists

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Simon commission's report has produced the expected outcry in Nationalist circles in India. Criticism is not confined to Hindus and chiefly concerns the continued retention of British control in the central government at Delhi.

The fact that the autonomy which was expected in provincial governments leaves a British-appointed governor in a position to intervene has made the chief avenue for development in democratic institutions.

In British circles, both in India and here the chorus of approval is so universal that the Daily News, Liberal, describes it as "almost ominous." The chief exception is among Right Wing Conservatives who continue to doubt whether, having regard to the sharpness of the Hindu-Muslim friction, the commission may not prove to have made a mistake liable to be fraught with grave consequences in proposing to place the police in the hands of popularly elected bodies, liable themselves to be swept by denominational tempests in times of excitement.

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Parents Graduate as Children Watch

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, O.
THE usual order of school commencements was reversed here when an audience of children sat in the auditorium of John Hay High School and applauded their parents as they marched to the platform to receive high school diplomas. The occasion was the annual commencement of the Cleveland Extension High School.

Ages of the graduates ranged from 17 to well past middle age. In the class was a golf professional, an assistant sales manager, a chief auditor, a credit manager, an assistant treasurer and a field manager for a large oil company.

French Support Vote of Women in Three Moves

Editor of L'Intransigeant Says Premier's Position Should Be Learned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Three new projects for giving Frenchwomen the right to vote are on foot.

The Chamber of Deputies committee on universal suffrage has adopted a resolution offered by Colonel Picot favoring granting full political rights to war widows. The Radical Party's federation for the Department of the Seine has voted by a large majority in favor of the accession of women to political rights. And M. de Monzie, deputy from the Lot Department, has filed a bill providing for suppression of all distinctions between the sexes with regard to civil employment and voting rights.

M. de Monzie, in his bill, recalls that the Chamber last March refused Frenchwomen the right to be magistrates although Frenchmen have progressed to the point where seven are university professors, 300 are members of the bar, 140,000 are in civil service, and 4,500,000 are workers.

He asks the Senate to abandon its opposition to woman suffrage, in which it has persisted for 12 years, although the Chamber voted in 1915 to confer suffrage and eligibility for office on Frenchwomen in conformity with a proposal made in 1909 by Ferdinand Buisson, now president of the Chamber.

dwelling upon France's isolation from the rest of the world in this respect M. de Monzie refers to the services of Miss Margaret Bondfield as Minister of Labor in Britain and at Geneva, laments the absence of a French delegation from the Hague conference for the codification of international law and shows the progress of Turkish women in this field.

Leon Bailly, in his paper L'Intransigeant, declares women must ascertain the position of the Premier, Andre Tardieu, on this question. "The Chamber is no longer hostile," writes M. Bailly, "only the Senate, but one wonders whether after an attack well conducted by General Tardieu, his general staff and his troops of the old cliche of Luxembourg would not surrender. Is General Tardieu a feminist or could he become one? Lady amazons, you know what remains to be done."

HUNTERS STAKE ALL ON RECORD FLIGHT

CHICAGO (P)—The four flying Hunter boys of Sparta, Ill., staked virtually all their money on an air-plane endurance flight which, if it is continued, will surpass the record at 6:01 a. m. Sunday. At 3:40 a. m. June 26 the plane had been in the air 347 hours.

Walter, the eldest, said they had pooled their funds, expecting to realize at least \$200,000 if the flight was successful.

Forest O'Brien and Dale Jackson, of St. Louis, holders of the record, kept their plane aloft 420 hours, 21 minutes.

While the two younger Hunters, John and Kenneth, still in their early 20's, pilot the endurance plane, Walter and Albert fly the refueling ship, a Paris Hunter, from a base at a school teaching in southern Illinois to supervise the cuisine department. John and Kenneth are mail pilots. Walter has an interest in a coal mine near Sparta.

PERU PLANS PARIS STUDENT DORMITORY

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The latest nation to undertake the construction of a student dormitory for its nationals in Paris is Peru. Its Government has agreed to construct and equip a building of 100 rooms valued at 6,000,000 francs. The official title of this new unit in the rapidly growing university center will be the Peru-Legua Honorary, senator, and president National Foundation for Development of University.

Contracts authorizing its construction and initial payment toward the expense have been approved by the rector of the university, Mariano Cornejo, Peruvian Minister in Paris, and an Honorary senator, and president National Foundation for Development of University.

NITRATE COMBINE APPROVED
SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies on June 25 approved in general the Government measure forming the National Nitrate Company of Chile which will handle production and exportation of nitrates. The measure was passed by an overwhelming majority.

GAIN OF 869,724 PERSONS SHOWN FOR NEW ENGLAND

Citizens Employed in Larger Cities Reported Moving to Suburban Towns

An examination of preliminary census returns for the New England states indicates a population for the region as a whole of approximately 8,269,633, an increase of 869,724 or 11.7 per cent since the 1920 census, according to figures prepared by the research department of the New England Council.

While this rate of increase is about 2 per cent less than the rate of increase from 1910 to 1920 and 5 per cent less than the rate of increase from 1900 to 1910, a decline in the rate of population growth is to be expected in an area which is the oldest in the point of commercial and industrial development and one of the most densely populated in the country.

The 1930 census preliminary reports complete for four states, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, and estimates for Vermont and Maine, based of partial returns, are as follows:

	1920	1930	Per Cent Increase
Maine	768,014	795,000	3.5
New Hampshire	443,083	460,325	3.9
Vermont	352,428	358,000	1.6
Massachusetts	3,852,356	4,364,972	13.3
Rhode Island	694,397	887,523	13.4
Connecticut	1,390,621	1,629,812	16.5

New England, 7,400,999 8,269,633 11.7
The Vermont estimate is based upon returns from all but four towns. The Maine estimate is based upon returns from 8 out of 16 counties.

Towns and cities of less than 50,000 inhabitants have accounted for 80 per cent of the population growth in the last 10 years, while the larger cities contributed 20 per cent of the increase compared with 40 per cent for the previous decade, the figures released to date indicate. Throughout New England the census figures show that persons employed in the larger cities are taking up residences in suburban towns within commuting distance of their places of business. The Boston metropolitan area provides a striking example of this. While Boston proper has gained 35,393 inhabitants in 10 years, a gain of 4.7 per cent, the 42 suburbs within an approximate radius of 15 miles have gained 236,066 in the same time, or 25.2 per cent. Portland, Providence and other large New England cities have experienced the same situation.

Gandhi Chieftain Released; Bank Boycott Started

AHMEDABAD, India (P)—Vallabhai Patel, brother of the resigned speaker of the Indian legislative assembly, and a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress, was released from the Sabarmathi jail June 26 after serving a three months' sentence pronounced at the beginning of the civil disobedience campaign. He proceeded to the Mahatma's seminary at Sabarmathi and consulted with inmates before motoring to Ahmedabad.

Young India, Mahatma Gandhi's English weekly, and the vernacular weekly Navjivan, were called upon to deposit 2000 rupees each as surety against publication of seditious utterances under the press ordinance.

BOMBAY (P)—At a special meeting June 26 the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association passed a resolution calling upon Indian merchants to withdraw their deposits from British banks before July 1 and urging Indians to cease all dealings with all such banks from that date.

Perrottas Tandon, "The Dictator" of the civil disobedience campaign in the United Provinces, Shiva Prasad Gupta, treasurer of the All-India Congress Committee, and Narendra Deva, general secretary of the provincial congress committee, each were sentenced June 26 to Benares to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

At Karachi, Acharya Gidwani, local education officer, and Lala Mehrotra, a business man, each were sentenced to a year's imprisonment, for inciting a breach of the law.

Togoland Peaceful, League Is Assured

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Outlining the general situation in that portion of Togoland under French mandate before the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, M. Franceschi of the French Colonial Ministry, said that for the last five years the country had known complete peace and security.

The mandatory power had been obliged from the beginning to associate the native population with the administration of the country and to establish collaboration with natives of high standing.

This collaboration had resulted in the formation of councils of leading men and the drawing up of a collection of native laws. This first codification, which concerns civil rights and rights of property, will subsequently permit of the elaboration of a personal status for the natives.

Furthermore, the French administration has set up legislation in regard to labor and has established a bureau to supervise the application of this legislation. Speaking of taxation M. Franceschi declared the native taxpayers were very slightly taxed, paying only 0.7 per cent of their revenue.

Share in Antarctic Honors



Left to Right—Bernt Balchen, Chief Pilot of Byrd's Aerial Forces; Lieut. Dean C. Smith, Relief Pilot; Lieut. Harold I. June, Relief Pilot.

BYRD'S WELCOME HOME TO BOSTON TO BE WARM ONE

Plans for June 27 Complete—Mayor and Governor Will Both Greet Explorer

Plans for the reception of Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and 20 members of his expedition in Boston, June 27, call for an extensive demonstration on Boston Common.

Admiral Byrd will arrive on a special car on the Shore Line express, reaching South Station at 1:55 daylight saving time. As the train comes to a stop, a rear admiral's salute of 13 guns will be fired at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Mounted police, marines and sailors and bands will accompany Mayor James M. Curley and his official welcoming party.

Owing to an accepted ruling that the Governor does not leave the State House to welcome distinguished guests to Boston, Gov. Frank G. Allen will await the homecoming of Admiral Byrd on the steps of the executive office.

The Governor's message of welcome to Rear Admiral Byrd at the State House will be brief. The parade through the downtown section will move to Boston Common for simple exercises, expressive of Boston's cordial welcome. The Crosscup Fishon Post of the American Legion will help in celebrations at the State House and the Aleppo Temple Shriners' Band will assist at the Parkman Bandstand on the Common. Approximately 100 school children will stage an exhibition.

The route of the parade will be Dewey Square, Federal Street, Milk Street, Post Office Square, Congress Street, State Street, Tremont Street, South Street, Beacon Street to the State House where a brief halt will be made.

Mayor Curley has extended an invitation to Governor Allen to be a guest at the banquet to the explorer at the Copley-Plaza Friday night. He also forwarded by telegram a special

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Bolivia Rejects Rebel Proposal

LA PAZ, Bolivia (P)—A government communique, published June 26, gave notice of a revolutionary movement at Oruro where the so-called Camacho regiment had taken control of the town. The communique minimized importance of the disturbance. The statement said in part:

"Immediately they telegraphed the prefect at La Paz proposing that aid be given the movement, and indicating as their choice for exercise of a new government Ablanco Galindo, Jose Lanza, Mariaga Pando Osorio, and Julio Sanjines.

"General Kundt (the German commander-in-chief of the Bolivian army) was present at a conference of the Council of Ministers, and rejected the proposal as absurd, and pointed out to the leaders of the subversive movement their duties toward the nation. . . . There were no casualties. Tranquillity reigns throughout the republic and the public order is assured."

ARIQUITA, Chile (P)—Travelers arriving here from Bolivia June 26 said that police in La Paz killed 34 members of a Sunday meeting of workers and students including women and children. The travelers said the city was tense when they left.

COMMUNIST PARTY MEETS IN MOSCOW

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The sixteenth congress of the Communist Party, attended by more than 1000 delegates, opened in Moscow June 25. Whereas the last party congress, which met in December, 1927, drew Trotskyists from the party, the present congress seems likely to direct its main fire against the so-called right opposition, formerly headed by the Premier, A. F. Rykov, Tomsy, former president of the council, and Bukharin.

BYRD AIR PILOT HAD GOOD TIME IN POLAR NIGHT

Lieut. Smith Who Flew Plane to Gasoline Base Arrives in Boston

Lieut. Dean C. Smith, one of the four airplane pilots on the Byrd south pole expedition whose skill has been particularly commended by his leader, arrived at the East Boston airport, June 26, from New York, to be present during the Boston reception to the polar explorer.

Lieutenant Smith said he would meet Rear Admiral Byrd June 27 at his leader's home. He said his visit to Boston was for personal reasons, perhaps business, and incidentally he would take some of the celebrations to be tendered the explorer during the next two days. He expects to fly back to New York on Saturday, thence to Washington, and from there he will go to Sacramento, Calif., to visit his mother. He will stop with friends in Boston.

Lieutenant Smith, tall and bronzed, is an air mail pilot of the United States Army Reserves. He it was who piloted the airplane to the foot of the Queen Maud Range to establish a base with gasoline and food supplies for the south pole flight.

Admiral Byrd has paid several tributes to his ability, especially in bringing his airplane down safely in territory which the dog team had recorded as an impossible landing area when on the return flight from the Queen Maud Range the gasoline system failed and they could not remain aloft.

But when Lieutenant Smith was questioned about the hardships the party had encountered in the antarctic, he insisted that they had "had a really good time."

"Of course, it all depends upon what you call hardships," he continued. "Hardships do not necessarily spoil a good time. Such a career as mine in all the preparations for the Byrd expedition that all possible equipment for our use and convenience was provided."

The lieutenant said he had expected that the long winter night, when there was four months of complete darkness, would be rather dreary, but he found so much to do in preparation for the coming activities of the spring that he did not mind it at all.

"There were so many different branches of the expedition," he continued, "that there was always a great deal of overhauling of sledges and other equipment to be done. Then we passed some hours in study or took walking trips and other physical exercise."

"Some of us dug out a room in the snow which we used as a gymnasium. It was probably the coldest gym in the world—about 50 or 55 degrees below zero. We used to go out there and box."

Radio Man Greeted

STAMFORD, Conn. (P)—A welcome befitting one who had braved the rigors of the antarctic was given to Lieut. Harold I. June, relief pilot on the Byrd expedition to the south pole, when he returned to his native city and home.

His arrival here from New York was announced by the blowing of factory whistles. A luncheon at the Stamford Yacht Club and a dinner were the principal events on the program.

Automobiles bearing the official welcome committee and a police motorcycle squad met Lieut. June at the Greenwich-Stamford town line to escort him here. His wife, a daughter, his parents and a brother were among those to welcome him home.

Welcome at Lynn
LYNN, Mass. (P)—This city prepared itself for a welcome home reception for Capt. Frederick C. Melville, who commanded the Byrd polar expedition bark, City of New York.

SENATE FIGHTS TO PUSH PENSION PLAN IN HOUSE

Hoover Vetoes Original Measure—Substitute Now Planned

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The issue between the President and Congress over the type of legislation represented by the \$100,000,000 World War veterans compensation bill has resolved itself into a struggle between the Executive and the Senate for the backing of the House.

The House sustained the veto, 188 to 182. The President in a powerful veto message to the House on June 26 forcefully drew the issue as between sound, just and economical legislation and an extravagant, injudicious and political measure. The issue, he declared, was not over granting relief to deserving veterans, but whether that should be done on a business-like and just basis, or in disregard of the interests of the citizenry at large as well as the veterans.

It is in this chamber that the decision on the issue will be determined. If the President can hold the House he will be in a position to compel modification of the expensive compensation program that is proposed by its sponsors. If the Administration cannot control the House, the Senate will have its way and the \$100,000,000 bill will be enacted.

This is the definite program of Democratic, insurgent and Republican leaders in the Senate who are banded together in opposition to the President on this issue. Plans have been formulated whereby they propose overruling the President, even should he succeed in having the House sustain his veto of the bill.

House Supported Hoover
The Senate leaders are enabled to take the aggressive position because of the wavering attitude of the House. With close election contests facing a large section of that chamber, Senate leaders know that the House "won't dare" adjourn, as they express it, without enacting some sort of legislation of this kind.

The Administration was able to muster sufficient pledged votes in the House to hope for sustaining the President's veto only by the pledge in return that a substitute pension bill would be passed immediately thereafter. Because of the House insistence that some sort of legislation be enacted the Senate anti-Administration leaders are in a position to force difficult compromises on both it and the administration.

Two plans are in prospect in the Senate should the House send over the substitute pension bill, after sustaining the President's veto of the \$100,000,000 compensation act. One proposes to boost considerably the pension rates, increasing them from

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Chinese Armies Reported Waging Decisive Battle

SHANGHAI (P)—A pitched battle between the Nationalist and rebel Northern Alliance armies, which may be the decisive engagement of the Chinese civil war, was reported in progress June 26 along the Hsichow-Tungkuang railway in Honan Province.

Reports from foreign circles in the war zone said Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist General, had ordered 100,000 men into the line, hoping to capture Kaifeng, rebel-dominated capital of Honan. This force was believed to constitute the major portion of the Nationalists' military power.

The outcome is expected to indicate whether the Nationalists have the power to crush the Northern Alliance. All available airplanes and artillery were brought into action in the attempt to force the Northerners out of Honan.

FEIPING (P)—Shansits on June 26 were taking over Tsinan in a peaceful manner. General Han Fuchu, who commanded the forces holding Tsinan for the Nanking Government, is adopting an ambiguous attitude and falling back along the Shantung railway toward Tsingtao.

The remainder of the National forces have been concentrating at Yenchowfu to hold back a possible advance of Shansits from Tsinan to the south.

Radio Compass Bearings Made Possible Through Radio Directional Services

Radio compass bearings, which brought the Southern Cross to a safe landing on its westward transatlantic flight, are made possible through extensive radio directional devices, with which many ships and land stations now are equipped.

The fundamental upon which all types of radio compasses operate is the ability of a receiving station to determine the direction of a transmitting station with a deviation no wider than two degrees in 100 miles. The receiving station is equipped with a box-like aerial. When the signal of this box is turned toward the transmitting station, the signals come in loud.

When it is turned at right angles, the signals practically disappear. By turning the box, the receiving station can determine the direction of the transmitter.

This method, with numerous refinements, has been applied to both marine and aerial navigation. Either ship or shore stations, equipped with directional receiving apparatus, can tell the exact direction from which radio messages are received from an air-

FLIERS SPEEDING ALONG COAST ON WAY TO NEW YORK

Roosevelt Field Expects Southern Cross to Land Late in Afternoon—Plane Radioes Its Entire Progress

LEFT HARBOR GRACE IN EARLY HOURS OF MORNING, JUNE 26

Transatlantic Airplane Passes Over Halifax Hour Before Noon—Weather Clears—Many Stations Pick Up Radio Messages

NEW YORK (P)—Droning through skies which cleared as it approached the coast line of the United States, the Southern Cross was almost halfway to New York, June 26, in about seven hours of flying.

Major Kingsford-Smith and his comrades were over Halifax at 11 a. m. E. S. T., having covered in 7 hours and 55 minutes a distance of a little more than 550 miles as the crow flies.

This did not accurately indicate their speed, since they did not follow an exact straight-line course, but it indicated that they would traverse the approximate 1200-mile distance from Harbor Grace, N. F., where they took off at 3:05 a. m. June 26, to Roosevelt Field, New York, in about 15 hours, landing at their New York goal soon after 6 p. m.

The Southern Cross kept at a 1000-foot altitude over the southeastern coast of Nova Scotia. The weather was fine and clear, except for a few patches of fog. The plane was sighted clearly as it hurtled over Halifax an hour before noon, and the markings on its fuselage could be discerned plainly. It had been seen at several points along the way.

Major Kingsford-Smith planned to stop only for a "snack" at New York, before resuming his journey to San Francisco and consummating a virtual round-the-world flight for the plane which is conqueror of both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In a message to the Curtiss-Wright Company asking for prompt servicing of his engines on the arrival of the Southern Cross in New York, he said, "Leaving for West in two or three days."

HALIFAX, N. S. (P)—(By the Canadian Press)—At 8:17 a. m. E. S. T., the Southern Cross reported she was 13 miles off Scatar Island, the easternmost tip of Nova Scotia. A dense fog was reported off Canso, and indications were that Major Kingsford-Smith would follow a course well to the west of the coast of Nova Scotia.

Scatar is 325 miles from Harbor Grace as the crow flies. The plane reached this point 5 hours and 12 minutes after the take-off. This indicated a speed of little more than 60 miles an hour, but the Southern Cross had evidently not been flying in a straight line from Harbor Grace.

MONTREAL (P)—The Lousburg, N. S., wireless station operated by the Marconi Wireless Company reported to the company's headquarters here that the Southern Cross was speeding toward New York at 7:45 a. m. E. S. T. June 26, after sending more than 30 private messages to a commercial wireless station, the naval radio station at Cape Elizabeth reported.

The operator of the station, running on his key closed, so that signals from the plane continued. No position was given by the plane.

PORTLAND, Me. (P)—The radio operator of the Southern Cross took time off to "get a snack" at 7:45 a. m. E. S. T. June 26, after sending more than 30 private messages to a commercial wireless station, the naval radio station at Cape Elizabeth reported.

The operator of the station, running on his key closed, so that signals from the plane continued. No position was given by the plane.

GLOUCESTER, Mass. (P)—The airplane Southern Cross, flying from Harbor Grace, N. F., to New York, was passing above dense fog at 7:10 (E. S. T.) June 26, a radioist picked up by the coast guard station here revealed. Her position was not given.

CHATHAM, Mass. (P)—At 7 a. m. eastern daylight time, June 26, the airplane Southern Cross, flying from Harbor Grace, N. F., to New York, was getting compass bearings from the steamship America, which is at sea, the Radio Corporation of America station here reported. Her position was not given.

HALIFAX, N. S. (P)—The plane Southern Cross, flying from Harbor Grace, N. F., to New York, in completion of its transatlantic flight from Ireland, asked for a bearing which was given as follows by the Government wireless station at Canso, N. S., at 5:47 a. m. (E. S. T.): "Bearing true from Canso 62 1/2 degrees."

Monitor Radio Station Picks Up Southern Cross

"General broadcasts" from the Southern Cross, as it sped above the clouds from Harbor Grace, N. F., toward New York, were received at short-wave station WJK, of Press Wireless, Inc., at Needham, Mass.

WJK is one of the chain of short-wave stations maintained by Press Wireless, Inc., formed by The Christian Science Monitor and other leading newspapers by authority of the Federal Radio Commission. Monitor radio dispatches from Europe and the Pacific coast are handled through the Needham station.

The Southern Cross, when over Country Harbor, N. S., reported that it was heading direct for Lynn, Mass., where Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith planned to circle the city once as a tribute to Bernt Balchen, pilot of the Byrd flight over the South Pole.

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AIRPORT'S LINK WITH CITY PLAN TOLD AT PARLEY

Denver Conference Closes
Sessions With Varied
Discussions

By TULLY NETTLETON
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DENVER, Colo.—The surprising number of things which must be taken into consideration in fitting an airport into the city plan were outlined to the National Conference on City Planning in its closing session here June 25, by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics, and by Henry V. Hubbard and Howard K. Menhick of the Harvard school of city planning in a paper read by John F. Nolan of Cambridge, Mass.

An airport may have almost any shape, said the Harvard writers, so long as it contains an adequate landing field, which for No. 1 rating must have effective landing strips in eight directions, each at least 2500 feet long and 500 feet wide, with the longest extending in the direction of the prevailing wind.

The airport should be easily accessible from a main highway, but not be on the highway for any considerable length. Location directly on a railroad line not only facilitates quick transfer of passengers and express but helps the pilot find the field. Five acres of automobile parking space for each 100 planes on the field is recommended.

Must Avoid Roads
Planners must remember, the paper said, that an airport cannot be cut through by roads, and, therefore, must be located where it will not seriously interrupt ground traffic.

The paper proposed taking park land for aviation use, saying: "It is poor business to gain an airport by losing a park." An ideal location, the writers said, would be an airport built over an electrified railroad terminal or yard. Land must be chosen where obstructions on adjacent property, such as hills, buildings, power lines or radio antennae, do not rise too high for planes taking off.

When a planner finds these advantages in one place he has an airport, or at least one kind of an airport. The writers forecast that eventually air fields for different uses would develop separately, some close in for air mail and transport, some out of town for plane storage and repair, some for air taxi and sightseeing service, some for private planes perhaps near rapid transit lines and in suburban towns to aid in commuting, and others for flying schools.

Mr. Young emphasized the importance of airports to cities of all sizes if they are to participate in the development of both primary and secondary lines and air transportation which he anticipates. There are now 1621 airports and landing fields in the United States, of which 486 are municipal and 540 commercial, he said, and 1120 municipalities have airports in prospect.

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To Aid Oil Cases
City zoning boards in California are going to join hands with zoning officials of Oklahoma City to seek favorable working out of legal points involved in Oklahoma City's present resistance to oil well drilling in the city limits, as a result of contacts made during the conference.

Bliss Kelly, secretary of the Oklahoma City Adjustment Board, has been assured by L. Deming Tilton, director of the Santa Barbara County Planning Commission, and other Californians, that they will take the question up with the California League of Municipalities, to have the league assist in the Oklahoma City cases, in order that laws of zoning may be most constructively interpreted and applied.

The relationship of the city planners to the press was discussed by Tully Nettleton, of The Christian Science Monitor, leading a round table which dealt with this question. Leading newspaper editors throughout the United States, he said, view city planning as news in which there is a marked public interest.

City Planning Is News
Mr. Nettleton outlined the results of questions which he directed to newspapermen throughout the country. He communicated with editors of 70 American newspapers. Twenty-one of the 25 who replied declared that they found a reasonable reader interest in city planning. The remaining 20 answers were qualified but not unfavorable.

Mr. Nettleton urged the city planning experts to develop more intelligent and more direct contacts with the newspapermen in their communities. He recommended that they take full value of the current interest in solving the problems of traffic congestion and that they deal in so far as possible, in specific and homely terms instead of generalities. He also urged the widespread use of pictures and maps as a means of visualizing the message of the city planners.

Harland Bartholomew, city planning consultant of St. Louis, was elected president of the conference for next year. Alfred Bettman, chairman of the City Planning Commission of Cincinnati, was named vice-president. Twelve cities sent invitations for future conferences, seven for next year and others for as far ahead as 1934. Delegates wound up the conference with an all-day tour of Denver's mountain parks.

SENATE FIGHTS TO PUSH PENSION PLAN IN HOUSE

(Continued from Page 1)

\$12 and \$40 as contained in the substitute House measure to \$20 and \$50. This would increase the cost of the measure from \$15,000,000 to \$36,000,000 for the first year, rising to over \$200,000,000 by the third year.

This plan is being pushed by the Democrats, and is known as the Connolly-Walsh bill. The rates were contained in an original measure offered by Tom Connolly (D.), Senator from Texas, and Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, but rejected by the Senate Finance Committee. It is the intention of the Democrats to again offer this bill in committee, in place of the House measure with its lower rates.

George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, with the support of the insurgent group and some Republicans who are opposed to the idea, have a second plan which calls for the restoration of the Senate of the vetoed act. It is the conviction of this group that the House rather than defeat this legislation entirely will override a second presidential veto if the Senate insists upon the measure.

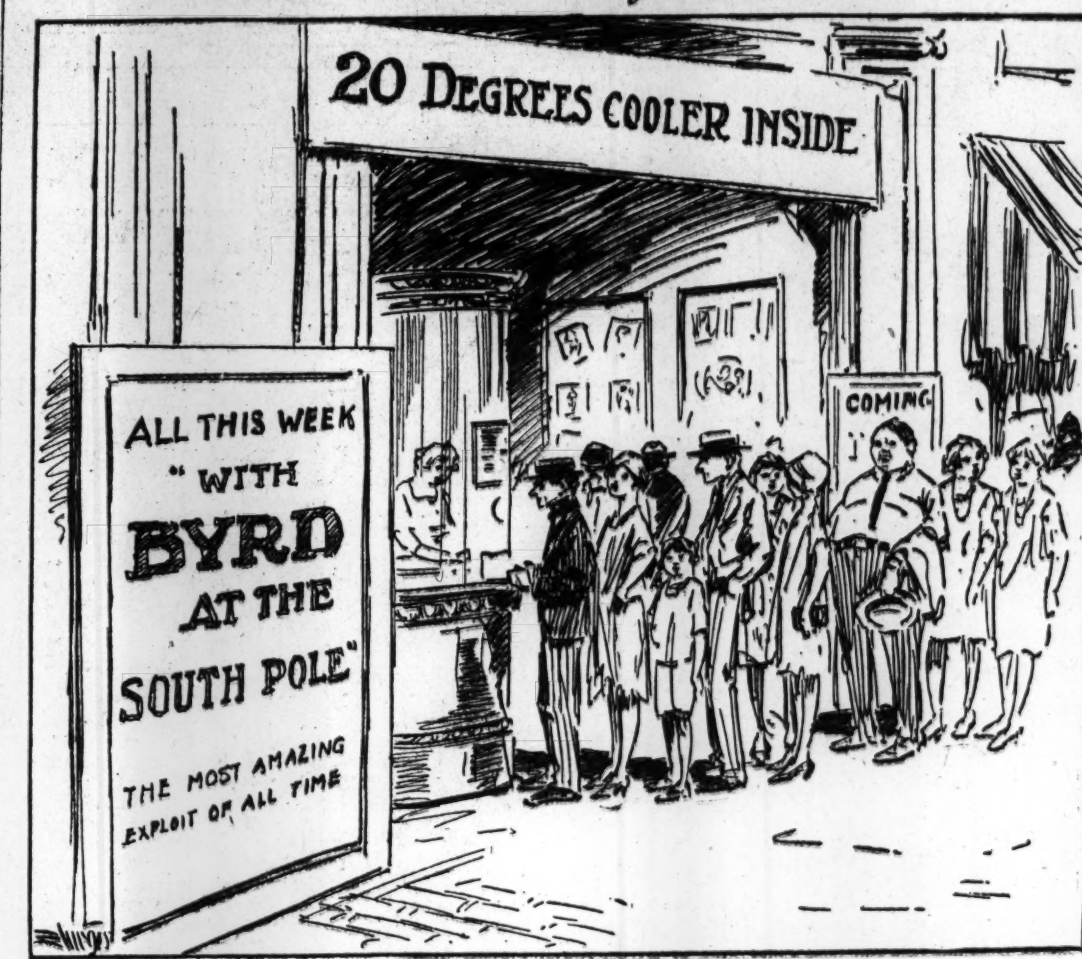
Text of Message
The text of the veto message follows: I am returning herewith House Bill 10381 without approval.

One of the most repugnant tasks which can fall to this office is to disapprove of measures intended to benefit our disabled men who have served our country in war. Perhaps as much as any other person I have full realization of the task, the hardships and the dangers to which the nation ordered its sons. In sentiment and in sympathy I should desire no greater satisfaction than to support just measures which are proposed for their benefit. But I want a square deal between veterans—not unjust discriminations between special groups, and I do not want wasteful or unnecessary expenditures.

The country already generously provides for the 280,000 men whose earning power is shown to have been impaired by their service in the war and for 91,000 dependents of the men who suffered or died. That is and should be a first charge upon the nation.

This measure except for a small part adds nothing to aid of veterans wounded or disabled in the war. It is a radical departure from our full commitment to provide compensation to men for war disability into the field of pension to men who have incurred disabilities as the incident of civil life since the war and having no valid relation to their military service. It provides that in respect to vet-

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erans who between the years 1925 and 1930 shall have become afflicted with any one of an extensive category of diseases and thus disabled, there is established a "presumption" that these diseases originated from their service, and that they should be "compensated" or pensioned upon the basis of men who suffered as the result of actual military service.

This provision would give war disability benefits to from 75,000 to 100,000 men who were not disabled as the result of war. In other words, the bill purports to establish that men who have enjoyed good health for a minimum of seven years (from 1918 to 1925) since the war, or a maximum of 12 years (to 1930) and who have then become afflicted, have received such affliction from their war service.

'Subterfuge' Criticized
The spectacle of the Government practicing subterfuge in order to say that what did not happen in the war did happen in the war, impairs the integrity of Government, reduces the respect for Government and undermines the morale of all the people.

The practical effects of this enactment of a "presumption" into law are widespread. It creates a long train of injustices and inequalities. The first is to place men of this class who have in fact been disabled in civil life since the war upon the same basis as the men who were wounded in battle and suffered the exposures of the trenches. But a second injustice immediately arises. The Veterans' Bureau estimates that there are somewhere in the neighborhood of 380,000 possible cases of disability incurred in civil life since the war among the 4,300,000 living veterans.

By this legislation all except somewhere between 75,000 and 100,000 of these men are excluded from aid by the Government except for benefits which they already receive by hospitalization, the bonus, and insurance. This bill would, therefore, create a preferred group of one-third among the men who are suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life since the war.

The further injustice of this bill is realized that men who were enrolled in the army who remained but comparatively few days or weeks in service, without ever leaving their home states, will receive aid upon the same basis as those men who passed through the Battle of the Argonne. They may come upon the government payroll for life in case of total disability at rates from \$80 to \$200 per month. Beyond this again, under the provisions of this bill as it affects the existing law, many thousands of men who have in fact incurred their disabilities in civil life may receive larger allowances from the Government than the men actually wounded at the front.

Other Inequalities Cited
It has been contended that the Government has the right to disprove the "presumption" that any of the long list of diseases enumerated in this bill are not of war origin. But the burden of such proof is placed upon the Government and all the experience of the Veterans' Bureau shows that such rebuttal is ineffective as the evidence surrounding such questions as a rule cannot be secured or made clear and conclusive.

Additional inequalities and in-

justices arise from certain other provisions. At the present time any veteran who may become ill or disabled as the incident of civil life is received in Government hospitals if there is a vacant bed, and given free treatment. This bill provides that such cases received in the hospitals shall in addition to free treatment also receive cash allowances, and that a dependency allowance under certain restrictions shall be made to their families.

The number of men of this type who are taken into federal hospitals depends upon the number of beds unoccupied by men actually disabled from illness or injury incurred during the war, that being the major purpose of the hospitals. It is, therefore, a matter of accident or luck as to whether a given veteran ill from sickness arising in civil life is able to secure these facilities.

An ill and destitute veteran may not have the luck to find a bed, in which case he neither receives treatment nor does his family receive an allowance. Yet a veteran of independent means may be fortunate enough to secure both. This is neither equitable nor just.

This bill departs from the traditional basis upon which we have given support to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish Wars. We have always recognized the principle in that legislation that the veterans of less than 90 days' service, unless they have a disability incurred in line of duty, should be excluded from benefits because such men have not been called to actual war service.

Recently in the Spanish War Veterans' Bill, against my protest, this was reduced to 70 days, but in the bill we are here considering there is no requirement whatever of service and a man with one day's service after enrollment is entitled to all of the benefits. Here we create at once an injustice between veterans of different wars and between men whose lives were endangered and those who incurred no risk. There is no provision in this bill against men of independent means claiming benefits from the Government for disabilities arising in civil life. Surely it is of vital importance

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to the taxpayers, who directly or indirectly include all veterans themselves, that they shall not be called on to contribute to such men of independent means. Moreover it is equally important that the amount the nation can find for this burden should not be dissipated over those without need, but should be devoted to those who are in actual need.

A declaration of destitution and pauperism from veterans is not necessary. I have never advocated such a declaration. It can, however, easily be provided in any legislation that the Secretary of the Treasury should return to the Veterans' Bureau a statement of the men who are exempt from income taxes at some level to be determined by Congress.

I have already protested to Congress in other connections against the inclusion of compensation for disability due to venereal habits. This bill contemplates compensation for some misconduct disabilities, the whole conception of which must be repugnant to the decent family life.

No government can proceed with intelligence that does not take into account physical effects of its actions. The bill in a wasteful and extravagant manner goes far beyond the financial necessities of the situation. General Hines, after renewed examination, reports that this bill as finally passed will cost \$110,000,000.

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the first year; that this will increase to an annual burden of \$235,000,000 and continue during the life of these veterans.

The provisions in the bill for review after three years in my view will never relieve us from commitments once entered upon. And this is but a portion of the costs, because the bill as enacted contains indirect liabilities to the Government of uncertain but very large possibilities. The amendments to Section 19 of the World War Veterans' Act will increase the liabilities of the Government to a total of over \$40,000,000 and the amendments to Section 206 or 209 of the act will increase liabilities to a substantial but uncertain amount.

These costs are beyond the capacity of the Government at the present time without increased taxation. They are larger than the veterans themselves have proposed.

Beyond this, and of vital importance, are the potential obligations which are created and must finally be met. For instance, if we attempt to set up a system of relief to veterans suffering from disabilities incurred in civil life by establishing the "presumptions" of this bill, then we cannot with fairness stop with a preferred group of 75,000 to 100,000 men.

We shall have to extend these "presumptions" step by step over the entire group of 380,000. The additional cost upon the basis of the first 100,000 could readily add another \$150,000,000 or \$200,000,000 a year. If we are going to make cash allowances to men disabled from sickness or accident arising in civil life now in government hospitals, together with cash allowances to their families, we must consider the fate of others in the same class who are so unfortunate as not to be able to find an empty bed.

There are approximately 130,000 such cases of illness arising from civil life in the federal hospitals at the present time. The medical council of the Veterans' Bureau states that there are at least 89,000 such cases that will eventually have a right to hospitalization if beds are available. In addition to hospitals now building, we should need to expend another \$140,000,000 in construction to take care of such further cases, and then be faced with an annual maintenance cost of about \$50,000,000, all in addition to what we are providing now. To this again must be added the cash allowance to the further number of men for whom we make additional beds available in hospitals, and the allowance to their families, which will in itself aggregate a further great annual sum.

It is disagreeable to point out

these potentialities lest it be thought that the Government begrudges its veterans. I am not presenting these reasons in any such sense but in order that Congress and the country may be apprised of the real magnitude of the burden imposed and of the injustices arising from this legislation.

Even if I were able to overlook these burdens, for monetary considerations are indeed secondary, I cannot overlook the discriminations and injustices which this legislation creates, together with its failure to meet the real need that exists today among our veterans in a fundamental and sound manner.

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France Lays Hopes in Flexible Clause

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—France places its chief hope for delivery from injury by the new American tariff in the flexible clause, according to Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Minister of Commerce, and Garreau Dombasle, commercial attaché at the French Embassy in the United States.

The latter, who has recently arrived from New York, speaking before the Comité d'Action Economique et Douanière, declared, "America cannot help seeing she is on the wrong road. We have no hostility toward America, or any feeling of envy caused by her wealth, as many Americans think."

Dwelling upon the predominant position of the United States as a producer and consumer in many of the world's principal industries, M. Dombasle recommended sympathetic tolerance with the American tariff policy until its unwisdom becomes apparent to all.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LOS ANGELES—A warning that people in the rural districts of America are becoming isolated through reading mainly agricultural and technical literature and a plea that the farmer be made a "citizen of the world" through more varied reading were issued by Lyman Bryson, head of the California Association for Adult Education, at a meeting of the American Library Association June 25.

Mr. Bryson spoke at a luncheon for Governors' delegates, with Dr. Andrew Keogh, president of the association, presiding. His subject was "Book Supply for Adult Education."

"Through isolation of the rural people we are literally building up a peasantry in America," declared Mr. Bryson. "If we continue, we will have the same problem they have in Europe. The French peasant, for instance, has become a real problem in international relations."

Varied Groups Represented
Other important guests at the luncheon included Julia Wright Merrill, delegate from the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Edith Guerrier, representing the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection; Mrs. Frances M. Harmon-Zahn, who represented Gov. C. C. Young of California; Ernest Brautman, assistant editor of the California Cultivator; Milton J. Ferguson of the California State Library; and Miss Margaret Demchewsky, library organizer of Bulgaria.

Among the after-meetings was a round table on rural adult education, at which a paper by John D. Willard, research associate for the American Association for Adult Education, was read by Francis W. Deary, head of the adult education department of the American Library Association.

Mr. Willard's paper said that successful, widespread education is the only solution to the economic and social problems resulting from the shifting of population which has taken place in the last 10 years. The library, the public school and university, which must always be the bulwark of adult education, fall sadly short of rural need while offering much to urban adults, according to Mr. Willard.

It was California day at the convention and at the general session presided over by Emeret R. Perry, Los Angeles librarian and vice-president of the association, Mayor John C. Porter welcomed the delegates to the city. Addresses describing the libraries of California were given by the following: Miss Althea Warren, "Public Libraries"; Milton J. Ferguson, "County Libraries"; Max Farland, "The Huntington Library"; Nathan Van Patten, director of the Stanford University Library, on "College Libraries"; and Miss Ella S. Morgan, librarian at Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, "School Libraries."

Tours of Inspection
One of the main purposes of the convention is the series of tours by delegates to the libraries of southern California, which are considered among the finest in the world, especially the branch libraries with their attractive and varied architecture.

The visitors are enthusiastic in their tributes to the imposing Los Angeles Public Library, with its collection of 1,100,000 volumes. An efficient reference department lives up to the definition of "A. L. A." coined by Homer Leroy Shantz, president of the University of Arizona. At the short session held at the Grand Canyon of Arizona, en route to the main convention, he said it means, "Ask Librarians Anything."

In her talk on "school libraries," Miss Morgan stated that Long Beach, Calif., could lay claim to have most nearly attained the ideal in school libraries, each elementary school there having a well-stocked and equipped library with a trained librarian. In Los Angeles, 50 schools have set aside rooms as libraries and nearly 1,000,000 books are loaned annually through classroom teachers.

Library Founded in 1844
Public libraries in California had their beginning in 1844, when a group of residents of this city, then under Mexican rule, organized one, Miss Warren, first assistant librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, told the convention.

A group of Los Angeles citizens, calling themselves "Los Amigos Del Pais," or "friends of the country," formed this first public library, which was housed in one corner of a large adobe hall, the rest of which was used for dancing, Miss Warren said. "In these days," she pointed out, "a newspaper six months old was eagerly welcomed, and a book of the previous century was fresh and readable."

Never, since the year 1878, when a state law was passed empowering municipalities to support a public library by a city tax, has any such institution

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WILDWOOD

BY THE SEA WILDWOOD CREST NEW JERSEY

Colonial Culture Leaves Its Mark



SCENES RELATING TO FOUNDING OF THE REDWOOD LIBRARY AT NEWPORT, R. I.
Upper Row (Left to Right)—House Built by Bishop Berkeley and in Which He Lived From 1729 to 1732, Abraham Redwood, Founder of the Library, Redwood Library and Athenaeum, Lower Row (Left to Right)—The Rev. George Berkeley, Original Summer House on the Estate of Abraham Redwood, Judah Touro, One of the Benefactors, Early Portrait.

Redwood Library at Newport Observes 200th Year of Service

Historic Institution Which Grew Out of Philosophical Society in 1730 Is Also an Art Museum—
Includes 63,000 Volumes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWPORT, R. I.—In 1730 the Philosophical Society comprised the chiefly influential men here, who engaged in "the promotion of knowledge and virtue." It is very difficult to promote knowledge without books, however, and so in 1747, believing the establishment of a library would be the most effective means of accomplishing this purpose, the Redwood Library and Athenaeum was incorporated. Now the library, which grew out of the Philosophical Society, is preparing to fittingly celebrate 200 years of development and service to the community.

The early members of the society were the town's men of wealth, culture and public spirit. Among them were Daniel Updike, Peter Bourne, James Searing, Edward Scott, John Adams, Nathan Townsend, Thomas Ward and George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne, who came to America in 1729 and built a house which he called "Whitehill" on the outskirts of Newport.

Bishop Berkeley was one of the most learned men of his period and he encouraged the formation of the society and participated vigorously in its discussions. In 1731 he returned to England but he had contributed a good deal to the permanent welfare of the Philosophical Society.

Library Incorporated
The articles of incorporation for the library were signed by the Governor and Company of the English Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and acknowledged 5300 generously "lent" by Abraham Redwood, Esq., to be laid out in a collection of useful books, suitable for a public library proposed to be erected in Newport. So the articles granted the right to incorporate the library.

Mr. Redwood did not wish the resources of the library to rest long upon his gift. He wanted funds raised

a chapter as State Capitol interjected into its history.

During the trying years of the Revolution the library was almost a ruin; its roof leaked, its books grew moldy. The woodwork was rapidly decaying and even the keys were lost. This makes it easy to understand an advertisement which appeared in the Newport Herald, Sept. 9, 1790. "The key of the library being missing, supposed to be lent by the former librarian, the person who has it in his possession is earnestly requested to deliver it to Mr. Stephen Ayrault, one of the directors."

It was in September, 1801, that the first actual attempt to restore the library was forecast. In the Mercury of that date there appeared a notice, "The long neglect of this institution by the proprietors may possibly have furnished an excuse for neglecting to return the books so that a large portion of them have in one way or another got upon the shelves of individuals in different quarters of the town."

Books began to reappear. New members were taken in, a catalogue of books was made, and interest in the institution became widespread. Today it is one of the most interesting among historic libraries of the United States. Nor is it solely a library; it is a museum as well. Increasing attention has been paid to its artistic and historical services. The rooms are hung with paintings by the masters, especially those identified with the history of Newport. There are portraits by Gilbert Stuart, Sully, Sir Thomas

Lawrence, Charles B. King and others.
At present there are some 63,000 volumes on the shelves, as well as invaluable pamphlets, manuscripts and photographs. A considerable collection of the original books of the library has been made and is housed as an exhibit of significance.

\$10,000 FEDERAL FUND FOR TERCENTENARY
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate June 25 passed and sent to the President a House joint resolution to establish a commission for participation by the United States in observance of the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.

Appropriation of \$10,000 would be authorized by the measure for expenses of the United States Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission. The commission would include five citizens named by the President, five Senators selected by the Vice-President, and five members of the House appointed by the Speaker.

Southern Cross Well on Way to Its Final Goal at New York

(Continued from Page 1)

Capt. Frederick C. Melville, commander of the City of New York, flagship of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. The effectiveness of the Southern Cross radio was demonstrated by the widespread communication which it maintained during its flight toward New York. A "one-way" conversation with the radio station of the New York Times was maintained by the Southern Cross operator. Messages were also reported by the coast guard station at Gloucester as well as station KDKA in Pittsburgh, Pa. The only time that the conversations were interrupted was when the short-wave apparatus was shut down to permit the airplane to take compass bearings on a 600-meter wavelength.

Double Welcome Awaits Ocean Fliers in New York
NEW YORK (AP)—A typical New York welcome, including a landing at the Battery, a parade up Broadway and an official greeting at the City Hall, awaits Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith and the crew of the Southern Cross.

In fact the fliers will be accorded two welcomes, one June 26 at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, on their arrival from Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and the other June 27 when the city's official welcome will take place.

Grover A. Whalen, chairman, called members of the mayor's committee for the reception of distinguished visitors to accompany him to the flying field. Invitations also were sent to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to Washington, and Michael McWhite, Minister to the United States from the Irish Free State, to be on hand when the plane arrives.

Three assistant secretaries for aviation of the War, Navy and Commerce Departments, F. Trubee Davidson, David S. Ingalls and Col. Clarence D. Young, were asked to represent the Government.

An uncertainty regarding whether the plane would land at Roosevelt Field at Curtiss Field was removed by a message from Harbor Grace which stated that the fliers would land at Roosevelt Field.

One of the preparations at the field for the arrival was the installation of special telephone equipment to enable Maj. Kingsford-Smith to talk to his fiancée, Miss Mary Powell, in Melbourne, Australia. A representative of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company said the call, which was being arranged as a courtesy to the flight leader, would be routed to Australia by way of London.

Descriptions of the arrival and welcome will be broadcast over both the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Systems.

Oakland to Honor Fliers
OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—Plans are under way to place a monument to Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith at the

DELIGHTFUL JULY FOURTH WEEK-END GREYSTONE LODGE
ANTRIM, N. H.
"The scenic resort on the mountain top."
Elevation 1459 Ft. All Sports.
Only 10 miles from Boston, over good roads.
Special rates until July 1st.
WALTER ECKLES, Manager. Booklet.

airport here from which he took off May 31, 1928, on the epic flight he continued from Harbor Grace, N. F., to New York June 28. If he returns from New York to Oakland by air he will realize a 10-year ambition to circle the globe by plane.

Praise From London
LONDON (AP)—Lord Thomson, Secretary of State for Aviation, June 25, cabled his congratulations to Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith on the over-sea hop from Ireland to Newfoundland. The message said: "On behalf of the Air Council, I warmly congratulate you and your comrades in the Southern Cross on your splendid Atlantic flight."

Koehl Discusses Flight
BERLIN (AP)—Capt. Herman Koehl, pilot of the Bremen, in the spring of 1928, on the first westward north Atlantic airplane crossing, has sent Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith a telegram felicitating him on completion of the second such flight.

"The act that neither the Southern Cross nor the Bremen succeeded in making a nonstop flight to New York is evidence of the enormous difficulties besetting an east-to-west crossing of the Atlantic, the greatest of which are the terrific fog banks off Newfoundland."

Stimson Telegraphs
WASHINGTON (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, congratulated both Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith and his crew on the flight of the Southern Cross. In a message Mr. Stimson said: "Heartiest congratulations to yourself, Captain Saul, Stannage and Van Dyke on your splendid flight and safe arrival."

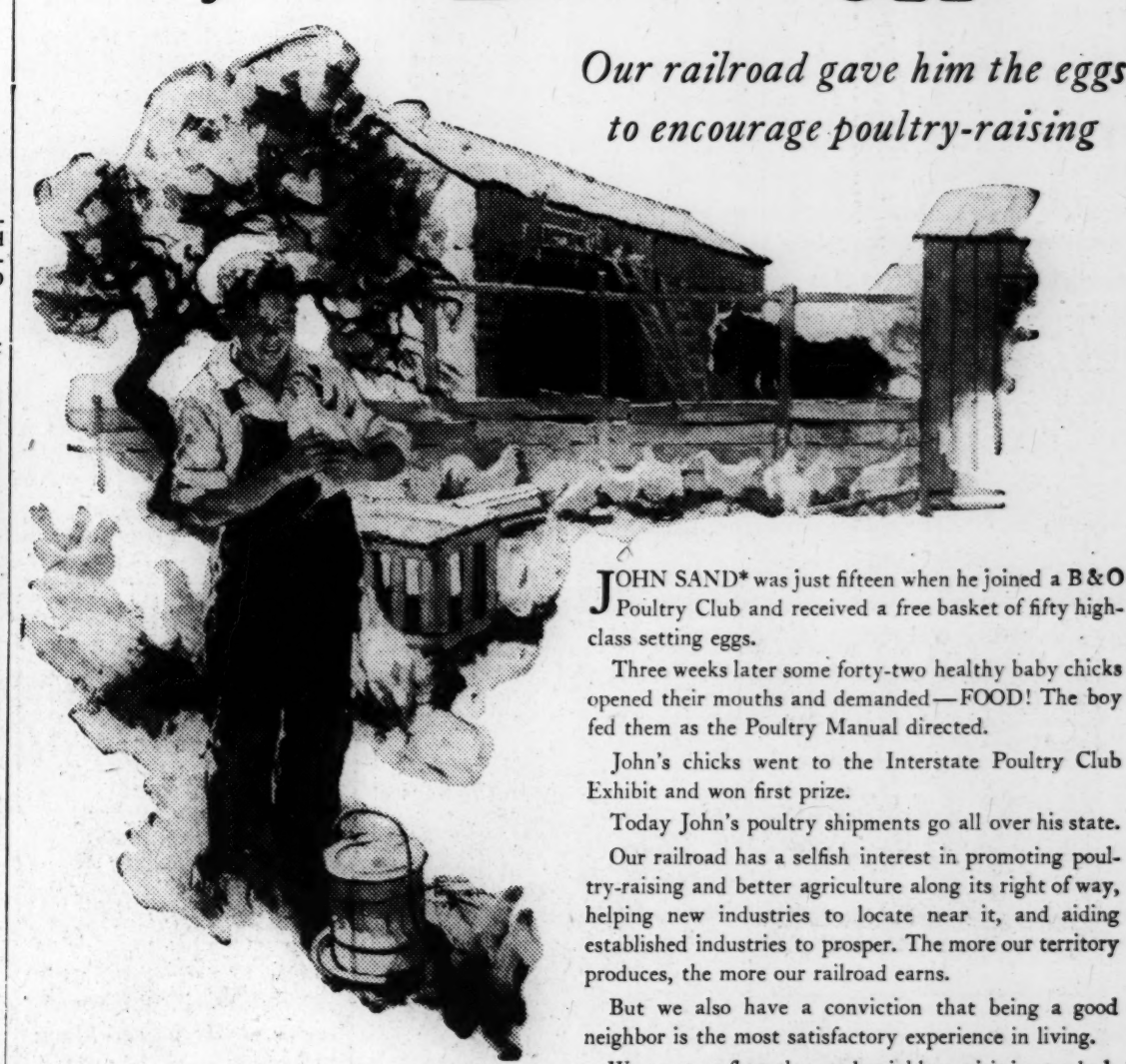
Australia Sends Praise
NEW YORK (AP)—J. H. Scullin, Prime Minister of Australia, June 25 sent a cablegram to Australian representatives here asking them to "convey the hearty congratulations of the Commonwealth of Australia to Squadron Leader Major Kingsford-Smith, who has added another chapter to the records of Australian achievements in the air."

AERIAL LIGHT FOR CHICAGO
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—An aerial light which will flash a white beam of 2,225,000,000 candlepower is being erected atop the 39-story Palmolive building here. Called the Lindbergh Beacon, the new light will guide aviators for 500 miles around Chicago when completed in August, it is said.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE
adds an appetizing zest that is truly wonderful. Use a teaspoonful with each portion of BAKED HAM

He built a BUSINESS from a Basket of Eggs

Our railroad gave him the eggs
to encourage poultry-raising



JOHN SAND* was just fifteen when he joined a B & O Poultry Club and received a free basket of fifty high-class setting eggs.

Three weeks later some forty-two healthy baby chicks opened their mouths and demanded—FOOD! The boy fed them as the Poultry Manual directed.

John's chicks went to the Interstate Poultry Club Exhibit and won first prize.

Today John's poultry shipments go all over his state.

Our railroad has a selfish interest in promoting poultry-raising and better agriculture along its right of way, helping new industries to locate near it, and aiding established industries to prosper. The more our territory produces, the more our railroad earns.

But we also have a conviction that being a good neighbor is the most satisfactory experience in living.

We try to reflect the good neighbor spirit in our dealings with the traveling public. People tell us that our trains run smoothly, without jerks or jars, and that our meals are good. By many little extra courtesies your journey is made more comfortable and pleasant. We invite you to ride with us on your next trip East or West.

*The experience is actual. The name is not.

Have you ever seen the White House? Every B & O ticket between the East and the West entitles you to a stop-over in Washington at no extra cost. In what more interesting way could you spend a few hours than in seeing the Nation's Capital?

BALTIMORE & OHIO

70,000 OF US INVITE YOU TO RIDE ON OUR RAILROAD



Heap, Big Pile!

The word "bank" was originally associated with a mound or bank of earth—hence with the Italian word "monte," meaning heap. Heap, on the other hand, sounds like good American Indian—"Heap, big pile!"

Irrespective of derivation, there's only one way to heap up the dollars in your "Ambition Fund" at the Central Savings—and that's to add to your pile each and every week! Do it!

BANK BY MAIL, IF YOU PREFER
Write for Booklet 38M
Entertaining and Instructive

Central SAVINGS BANK
Resources over \$1,000,000
4th Avenue at 14th Street
Broadway at 73rd Street
NEW YORK CITY

1%
4 1/2%
Interest from day of deposit
to day of withdrawal

"it's MONEY
MOVING time"

6%
on all you
save
All money left with the Guaranty by July 10, earns 6% from July 1. Q Transfers and collections made without charge.

Guaranty Building & Loan Association
6331 HOLLYWOOD BLVD., LOS ANGELES
RESOURCES...OVER 11 MILLION DOLLARS

Hollywood • Los Angeles • Beverly Hills • Santa Monica • Glendale • Pasadena

NEW ENGLAND PLAYGROUND WORKERS MEET

Recreational Problems to
Be Discussed at Salem
Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SALEM, Mass.—Playground workers from all over New England assembled here today in conference for the purpose of getting acquainted with one another, and for the exchange of practical suggestions regarding recreation problems to insure for the towns they represent a successful summer program in playground systems.

Subjects considered this morning were the "Organization of Holiday Celebrations," by George W. Rogers, superintendent of Parks and Playgrounds, Malden, Mass.; "Organization of Amusement Tournaments," by Frank Tons, Boston Community Service and "Program Building," by Duncan Russell, Boston Community Service, followed by discussion of the latter by Ada L. Richards of Framingham.

ham and A. H. Yeaton of Milton. Singing games under the direction of Mrs. Mary Dean of Salem and games led by Thomas Ferguson, instructor of games at Harvard summer school, were demonstrated on Salem Common this afternoon after which the conference attended an educational demonstration of swimming at Forest River Park and inspected the pioneer village, constructed to commemorate the arrival of Governor Winthrop, as part of the state-wide observance of the tercentenary.

At the evening session tonight in Academy Hall, Gov. Frank G. Allen is scheduled to address the gathering and Mrs. Frances E. Clark will talk to the conference of the radio on the playground.

At tomorrow morning's session Joseph Lee of Boston, president of the Playground and Recreation Association of America, will explain the wider use of library facilities.

Saturday's program includes inspection of the Salem playground system and talks on adult play, balanced programs, winter sports, and conference impressions.

Sojourners to Hold Meeting in Boston

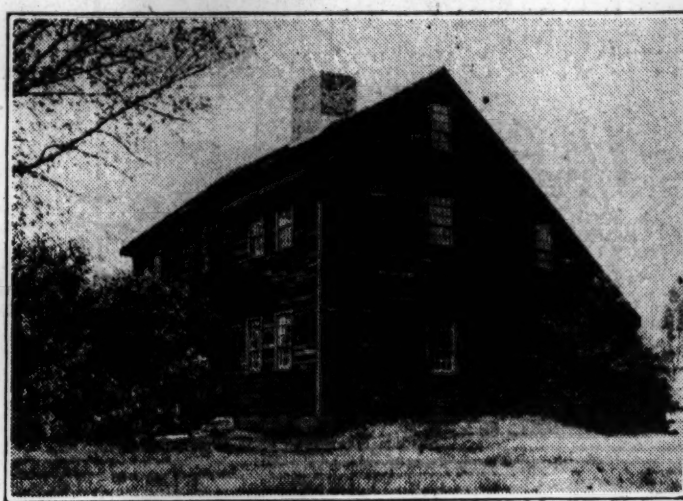
Past and present commissioned officers of the uniformed forces of the United States, who are also Masons, located in all parts of the world and comprising a patriotic and social organization known as the National Sojourners, with a membership more than 20,000, have selected Boston for their 1931 convention. It was announced June 26 by the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Members of this organization are drawn from the army, navy, marine corps, national guard, organized reserves, coast guard and coast and geodetic survey.

The National Sojourners will meet in Boston in June next year, for their eleventh annual convention. The organization has New England branches or "chapters" in Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Portland, Hartford, New London, and Newport. Maj. George C. Brewer is president of the New England Chapter, located in Boston. Lieutenant Colonel Foster is president of Mystic Valley Chapter, also located in this city.

Boston won the contest for location of the convention over strenuous efforts of delegates from Kansas City and New Orleans. Admiral Robert E. Coontz, United States Navy, retired, is the national president of the National Sojourners. Capt. George F. Umacht, United States Army, is the national secretary-treasurer.

U. S. SMELTING EARNINGS
BOSTON—United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company earned \$1,401,947 before preferred dividends in the first five months of 1930, compared with \$1,857,048 in the like period of 1929.

Ancient Landmark



YE OLDE TAVERN
Note the Large Square-Topped Chimney, Window Frames With Twenty Panes, and Long Sloping Back Roof.

Reading Rededicates Restored Parker Tavern, Built About 1749

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

READING, Mass.—The restored Parker Tavern in this town, built about 1749 and a center of town interest during and after the Revolution, and not long since bought by the Antiquarian Society for the nominal sum of \$100, was rededicated here June 26 in connection with Reading's Tercentenary observances which took the form of a great pageant on Bear Hill.

The metal marker which designates the house to the passer-by identifies it as "the Simple Home of the Ordinary Man; not wealth, but a type of God-fearing yeomanry of the second century of this town's life. As Ephraim Parker left it, it remains today, an unchanged relic in the midst of a changed world."

Curiously enough no outstanding historic event is claimed as having involved the house. Rather it is thus restored, and its preservation arranged, as a good example of the ordinary home of Colonial times in New England.

Originally it had a few small attached buildings. These are gone. Most of the rooms have fine old fireplaces and with the usual brick oven. Those who have had charge of the

ing here before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner John H. Howell on the complaint of the Colonial concern that the New Haven's steamship lines were being operated in unfair competition. Mr. Dunbaugh charged that since the summer of 1927 the New Haven has cut freight rates and manipulated passenger rates of its subsidiaries, the Providence and Bay State lines, for the purpose of putting the Colonial line out of business.

The fact that the Colonial line this year was unable to charter the steamer State of Virginia from the Seaboard Air Line Railway was cited as an instance of unfair competition. Mr. Dunbaugh charged that the Seaboard would not charter the steamer to his line because of a request by the New Haven not to do so. Benjamin Campbell, a vice-president of the New Haven, denied the Dunbaugh charge with reference to the State of Virginia and introduced as evidence official correspondence, which, he said, would refute the charge.

Governors of Area to Attend Meeting

Bound west for the annual Conference of Governors at Salt Lake City, Governor June 30, the New England Governors' party, including John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, W. Tudor Gardner of Maine, Charles W. Tobey of New Hampshire and Norman S. Case of Rhode Island, with John W. Haigis, State Treasurer, representing Massachusetts, leave the new North Station on the Boston & Maine's "Minute Man," late this afternoon.

The New England party consists of the largest group of governors attending the conference from any section of the country. The total anticipated attendance of 30 governors this year will break all records. In all, the New England party, which includes the wives of several of the governors, comprises nearly 20 persons.

New England's governors are going to the conference as a body again to advance the idea of New England as an economic unit, and to present to the Conference of Governors as opportunity offers, the facts as to how New England states have met the various problems which face the states of the country. These problems set for discussion include unemployment, the sales tax, taxation of national banks, old age pensions and convict labor.

Curious Old Stove Purchased by Ford

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—A three-legged salamander stove, a rare object in these days of modern heating methods, June 25 was purchased by Henry Ford, automobile magnate and antique collector, from Robert F. Johnston, local merchant.

The stove was built in a Franconia iron foundry in 1809. Four-legged stoves were not unusual, and many are still used, but of the three-legged type there are few. They were used chiefly for heating bedrooms.



CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The Colonial Line has completed plans for the building of two of the largest steamers ever operated on Long Island Sound and would have put these vessels in commission long since had it not been for the "destructive policies of the New Haven railroad during the past three years with the studied purpose of destroying what little competition is left in the Sound," Frank M. Dunbaugh, president of the Colonial Navigation Company, declared June 25.

Mr. Dunbaugh testified at the hearing before Interstate Commerce Commission Examiner John H. Howell on the complaint of the Colonial concern that the New Haven's steamship lines were being operated in unfair competition.

BELLOWS FALLS CALLS VOTERS TO MEET JULY 8

Question of Raising Money
to Remove Tucker Bridge
to Be Decided

BELLOWS FALLS, Vt. (AP)—The town selectmen June 25 posted a warrant calling for a meeting of voters July 8 to decide whether or not they will join with the citizens of Walpole, N. H., in raising \$90,000 to defray the expenses of removing the Tucker toll bridge over the Connecticut River here and erecting a new one. It is understood the State of New Hampshire will share a third of the burden.

The ancient structure, which joins the two towns, was condemned May 27 after 90 years of service. It is on the through route between Boston, Burlington and Montreal, and its closing necessitates a detour of one mile.

The voters will be asked also to determine if the town will choose a committee and appropriate money for their expenses and counsel in relation to the collection of taxes claimed to be due from the estate of Hetty Green. The town voted unanimously last March to have the assessors proceed with the collection, but provided no expenses.

It is understood the assessors took no action other than to send a blank inventory to Colonel Green from whom no answer has been received. A private detective agency from Boston is investigating the matter for outside interests.

Two minor articles in the warrant are to see if the voters will authorize the expenditure of \$1200 for the application of tar to a section of highway, and to determine if a certified accountant shall be employed to examine all books and accounts of the town.

Information Booth Value Discussed

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—The value and benefits of information booths for tourists were discussed here June 25 at a conference of information booth officials of New Hampshire.

Fifteen cities and towns of New

RABBI DECLARES NAVAL PACT A DISAPPOINTMENT

President of Jewish Group
Speaks at Meeting in
Providence

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Delegates to the forty-first annual convention of the Central Conference of American Rabbis heard David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Tex., president, declare in a keynote address here June 25 that the London conference on naval reduction disappointed lovers of peace because of its "utter disregard of the Kellogg-Briand pact."

"Our jubilation was premature," he said. "The end of international brawls is not by any means in sight. All the discussions were based on the probability of war rather than probabilities of peace such as seemed justified by the Kellogg-Briand pact, if indeed it was what it set forth to be, a solemn agreement that the nation that resorts to war is an outlaw nation."

Speaking to approximately 150 rabbis and other leaders among liberal reformed Jews in the United States, Canada, Cuba and South America, Rabbi Lefkowitz deplored the secularism which he said is creeping over the whole structure of American life. To counter "ignorance" that is shaking the very foundations of the churches and synagogues," he suggested, "reformed Judaism should issue a source book setting forth its definite philosophy, history and tradition."

He paid tribute to the late Louis Marshall as the "foremost Jew in America," and urged that assistance be given to the Jewish Agency for the Rehabilitation of Palestine and to the joint distribution committee for the economic welfare of Jews in Russia and central Europe.

Are You Building?

JACOB & YOUNGS
Incorporated
BUILDERS

370 Lexington Avenue, New York City

25 Years' Experience in Church, Residential and Monumental Construction. Now Building Cathedral St. John the Divine.

Your Problem Interests Us!

NEW YORK CITY

Comfortable

Those who start at an early date regularly to put aside a reasonable portion of their income, permitting the interest to compound, will surely accumulate a fund that will ease conditions in those years when independence and comfort mean most.

We shall be glad to serve you—your account will be welcome.

The United States Savings Bank

of the City of New York

Chartered 1889

8th Street and Madison Avenue

NEW YORK CITY

GENTLY SUPPORTS THE ARCH-AID ARCH

An example of perfect styling by Menihan in genuine white buck with tan calf trim. \$12.50

To enjoy the Great Outdoors you must forget you have feet

Here's the formula for enjoying outdoor sports, whether as a spectator or a participant: Dress comfortably and fashionably. Select your shoes to match both the style and the comfort of your costume. In short, select Menihan Arch-Aid Shoes. You'll be sure then of Exquisite Style and Absolute Comfort.

Arch-Aid SHOE SHOPS

Two Convenient New York Stores

38 West 39th Street 48 West 47th Street

Phone WISconsin 1947

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YOU read the attractive advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor just as everyone else does, but sometimes you cannot recall the name or address of that

SHOP RESTAURANT HOTEL RAILROAD

which you wish to patronize.

That is where WE come in. For better service to both our readers and our advertisers, we maintain

Advertising Records

where all of our advertisers and their commodities are catalogued. Let us help YOU; in that way, we help THEM and indirectly ourselves.

That's what we call "Monitor Co-operation"

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NEGRO PARLEY LAYS STRESS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Coolidge Wires Convention
Emphasizing 'Great Progress' of Race

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Social and economic betterment of the Negro and fuller recognition of his civil rights was the keynote of the opening June 25 of the twenty-first convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Lieut.-Gov. William S. Youngman and Mayor Dwight R. Winter were guests. Messages were read from Vice-President Charles Curtis and former President Calvin Coolidge.

Col. Joel E. Spingarn, of New York, said the American Negro is not only able to maintain and defend white civilization but even to improve it.

"The Negro race," he said, "should contain every element that goes to make up a great race. It should develop every distinction of culture and character that any human race is capable of. It should not only develop these distinctions but should never cease its efforts until the rest of the world understands and recognizes these distinctions too."

"Let Negro radicals consort with white radicals, but let them not dream

of handing over a whole race to any form of political or economic dogma."

In his message, Mr. Coolidge said: "I regret that my engagements are such that it does not seem possible for me to attend any of the sessions. Since your last meeting Moorfield Storey has passed away."

"He was a long-time and consistent friend of the colored people of the country, and I certainly hope that during your meeting appropriate action may show the regard of all of us for his memory. I trust your meeting will have that success which is worthy of marking the very great progress that the colored people are making, and that it may be a season of contentment with the present and faith and hope in the future."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness possibly with showers late tonight and Friday; cooler Friday; moderate southwest and west winds.

Southern New England: Probably showers late tonight and Friday; cooler Friday; fresh to strong southwest winds shifting to west on Friday.

Northern New England: Showers tonight or Friday; cooler Friday except in southeastern Maine; fresh southwest winds.

Official Temperatures
(8 a. m. standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	82
Atlantic City	70	Montreal	72
Boston	70	Nantucket	72
Buffalo	76	New Orleans	80
Calgary	64	New York	74
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	78
Denver	58	Pittsburgh	76
Des Moines	64	Portland, Ore.	56
Eastport	58	San Francisco	52
Galveston	78	St. Louis	74
Hatfield	80	St. Paul	60
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	78
Kansas City	68	Washington	80
Los Angeles	60		

High tides at Boston
Thursday 12:56 p. m. Friday 12:36 a. m.
Height of tides 11.1 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:56 p. m.

SOCIALIST BOARD MEETS
NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Members of the national executive committee of the Socialist Party are here for a two-day meeting, at which plans for the coming election are to be made. The committee held its first session June 26. A public meeting will be held tonight, at which Mrs. Victor Berger of Milwaukee and James H. Maurer of Reading, Pa., members of the committee, will be the principal speakers.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Ball, National Association of Master Plumbers, Copley-Plaza, 8.
Dinner meeting, Quota Club of Boston, talk by Bertha Goldwater, Engineers Club, 3 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:30.

THEATERS
Wilbur Theater—"Broken Dishes," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Annual garden show, Cohasset Garden Club, estate of Mrs. William Henry Brown, 10 a. m. to 8 p. m., through Saturday.

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated school talks; call Jamaica 1450.
Museum of Fine Arts: gallery talk on "Tapestries," by Mrs. Savary, 11.

NOTICE TO TERCENTENARY VISITORS:
All art-exhibitions here listed are at public or semipublic galleries, and all are open free to visitors except in the case of the Gardner Museum where a small fee is charged on days noted. Inclusion of dealers' galleries in this list is predicated on the understanding that you are at liberty to come and go without obligation or unsolicited attention by salespersons.

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 9 to 5, except Monday when the museum is closed. Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions: Eighteenth century porcelain, made at Chelsea; drawings and water colors by Sandby; etchings by Holiar; water colors by Winslow Homer; French illustrated books of the eighteenth century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver, including domestic and foreign of the seventeenth century and services of the first churches. One hundred Colonial portraits. Through Sept. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee of 25c. Sundays from 1 to 4 with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors, loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawing and prints.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Admission free. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Romaine Street. North American Indian articles. Dolls of all costumes and countries, including early New England. Natural history and exhibits of peoples from world-wide sources.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Japanese flower paintings and Japanese stencils.

Robert G. Vose Galleries, 509 Boylston Street—Colonial portraits.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Animal studies in bronze, by Richardson White. Through June 27.

Guild of Boston Artists, 182 Newbury Street—Sixteenth general spring exhibit of paintings, sculpture, miniatures and etchings by members. Through June 30.

ROTARIANS PLAN VIENNA PARLEY ON WORLD UNITY

Chicago Meeting Approves
Move to Aid Good Will in Business

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Rotary International is taking steps to lend the power of its organization in 64 countries to remove causes of international misunderstanding as they arise in business.

An international business practice conference was held here June 25 to get the opinion of European and American delegates on the possibility of promoting international good will by stamping out bad practices in the commercial field, practices that sometimes involve governments themselves and lead to clashes.

So enthusiastic were the delegates—Rotarians from 25 nations—that they voted unanimously to hold an assembly at Vienna during the next annual convention to consider action to promote "unity of thought among nations in regard to business dealings."

In accord with the Rotary policy of cooperation, invitations to the Vienna meeting are to be sent to other international organizations interested in the improvement of business practices, such as the Pan-American Union and the League of Nations.

What the agenda of the assembly shall be will be decided after consultation with the invited organizations, it was voted. The problem of bribery and certain phases of international business contracts were mentioned as possible topics.

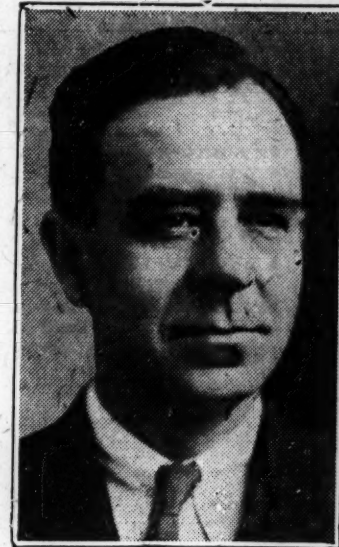
The Chicago meeting proved a clearing house for international points of view. European delegates, speaking excellent English, frankly discussed their difficulties.

Bribery in business—the granting of special favors for contracts—was declared the most urgent program by William de Cock Buning of The Hague, Holland. Rotarians can do much, he said, to stamp out this evil. T. C. Tomson, of Copenhagen, Denmark, after some lively debate on details of the plan with Wilfred Andrews, next president of the Rotary organization in the British Isles, "T. C." as Rotarians call Mr. Tomson, offered a plan in accord with the thoughts of his British friend and made the motion for the Vienna assembly which was adopted.

"The invasion of the ideals of Rotary into world business cannot be stopped," Arthur H. Sapp of Huntington, Ind., formerly president, told the convention.

How Rotary is already serving the cause of better business understanding among men of different nations

Hells Rotary Units Throughout World



M. EUGENE NEWSOM
President, Rotary International

was told by another former President, I. B. Sutton of Tampico, Mexico. A large exporting concern of the United States, in its contract with a firm in Spain, put in a clause stipulating that should any misunderstanding arise as to the fulfillment of the contract the matter should be taken to the nearest Rotary Club for arbitration.

Exchange of youths between the countries represented in Rotary International, an educational project under discussion here, was called "one of the high spots in the future of the world," by Arthur B. Stiles, chairman of the International Boy Welfare Assembly held as part of the Rotary convention. How it is to be done, however, is one of the big problems ahead of the boys' work committee, he added.

How deep an interest Rotarians are taking in boys' work was indicated by the attendance of some 250 of them at a breakfast devoted to this work. The meeting was unusual. There were no speeches, not even discussions from the floor. After the ham and eggs, the small groups at each table, seven or eight men, carried on their own discussion under leadership of a boys' work enthusiast chosen by the chairman of the meeting. They were united, however, by having the same topics for discussion.

To show Rotarians from outside the United States just how the people of this country work and play, the Rotarians of Madison, Wis., have invited all overseas Rotarians in attendance at the convention to spend a few days or a fortnight with them after the gathering here concludes June 27. The Madison Rotarians have received acceptances from many different parts of the world—Finland, Hungary, Austria, Belgium, England, New Zealand, China and Peru.

Mosquito Chorus Sings Swan Song on Old Cape Cod

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HYANNIS, Mass.—To prepare a "swan song" for Cape Cod mosquitoes a campaign is announced by May D. Holmes of Hyannisport, field agent of the citizens' mosquito project committee, asking a fund of \$300,000 to be raised by popular subscription for the purpose of bolstering up the work already being done toward mosquito relief by the State and some Barnstable County towns.

The drive to raise the amount will be held in the last week of July. It will be offered by William A. Jones of Barnstable, Fred F. Dill of North Eastham, John C. Makepeace of Wareham and Mr. Holmes, with headquarters here.

Since the state plan could not be hoped to eliminate the mosquito nuisance in less than five years, more than 100 Cape citizens organized a move to expedite the work last May. The report now issued and the announcement of the campaign is the outcome of this organization.

It is pointed out that the eradication of the salt water mosquito depends on the speedy ditching of every salt marsh between the Cape Cod Canal and Provincetown. The campaign will provide funds for this work.

Old Swimming Hole Isn't Where Is Used to Be

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—Playing hooky to go to the old swimming hole isn't what it used to be. There's no dodging of truant officers and

waiting for hair to dry before coming back. Now truant officers return to school demand extra credits.

Willis Putney, Fred Elser and G. W. Crampton, students at the Curtis-Brainerd field school, June 25 packed bathing suits in their plane and flew 100 miles to Martha's Vineyard for a swim. After a day at the beach they returned to receive full credit for cross country flight practice.

Hyde Censured by Road Builders

The New England Road Builders' Association passed a resolution at a meeting in Boston June 25, condemning the attitude taken by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, in interfering with the awarding of State Highway contracts, claiming discrimination against individual firms.

The particular firms in question, so far as Massachusetts is concerned, is Carlo Bianchi & Co. Inc., builders of New England roads. It is declared that the Federal Government has notified various state officials that contracts awarded this firm will not be backed by federal aid.

Characterizing this attitude on the part of the Government as unwarranted and unprecedented interference, the association declared the endorsement of the Secretary to be an "undeserved attack upon the good name of one of the leading companies engaged in cement highway construction in New England."

The protest has been taken up by Gov. Frank G. Allen, of Massachusetts, and other federal and state officials from the New England section.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
MONTREAL—Canadian National Railways gross for the week ended June 21 totaled \$4,567,238, compared with \$3,345,038 in the corresponding 1929 period.

Puritan Settlers Warned to Be Kind but Cautious in Dealing With Indians

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630; and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

NAUMKEAG (Salem), June 25, 1630—Masconomo, sagamore of Agawam, comes to the settlement with some of his people nearly every day. He is an interested observer of all that goes on, but I see nothing sinister in him. The Indian "tribes" hereabout seem to be no larger than families or clans. Masconomo commands "not above 30 or 40 men" and is himself "tributary to sagamore James, having been before the last year (in James' minority) tributary to Chickatabott." Notwithstanding their apparent friendliness, the company enjoins caution; and Endecott was instructed to "have a watchful eye for your own safety, and the safety of all those of our nation with you, and not be too confident of the fidelity of the salvages. It is a proverbial truth as true that a burnt child dreads the fire. Our countrymen have suffered by their too much confidence in Virginia; let us by their harms learn to beware; and as we are commanded to be innocent as doves, so withal we are enjoined to be wise as serpents."

"And for the avoiding of the hurt that may follow through our much familiarity with the Indians, we conceive it fit that they be not permitted to come to your Plantation but at certain times and places, to be appointed them. If any of the salvages pretend right of inheritance to all or

any part of the lands granted in our patent, we pray you endeavor to purchase their title, that we may avoid the least scruple of intrusion. Be careful to discover and find out all such pretenders; and to this purpose, if it might be conveniently done, to compound and conclude with them all, or as many as you can, at one time, not doubting that by your discreet ordering of this business, the natives will be willing to treat and compound with you upon very easy conditions."

One of Masconomo's braves, who has acquired a working knowledge of English, assured me that his people were entirely satisfied with Endecott's handling of the land question; that title had been granted to the white people, one of the considerations being that the natives should be free to come and go so long as they caused no offense.

TO BOND STATE EMPLOYEES
CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Gov. Charles W. Tobey and his council June 25 approved the recommendation of L. J. Martin, State Auditor, that all State employees who handle funds in any amount shall hereafter be bonded. The ruling will become effective immediately. The council also confirmed the nomination of A. M. Fowler to be judge of the Municipal Court at Wolfeboro.

SENATE PASSES BINGHAM BILL
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate June 25 passed and sent to the House the Bingham bill to authorize conveyance to Connecticut by the Government of the Fort Griswold tract on the east shore of New London harbor. The land would be used for a public park and historic memorial.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CALIFORNIA'S
DAY AT MERIONVictories of Pacific Coast
Tennis Stars Feature
Intercollegiates

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—HAVERFORD, Pa.—It was California Day in the United States Intercollegiate tennis championships at the Merion Cricket Club here June 25, and when play for the day ended four of the eight places in the singles and three places in the doubles had been filled by representatives from the Pacific coast.

Dolf E. Muehlenstein '30, the leader of the University of California team, stood out above the others as the result of the day's play. First, he eliminated C. Bertram Hammell of Swarthmore, 6-3, 6-2, and then he combined with Robert G. Muench '31, who had been beaten by Muench the day before, to swamp the young stars of New York University, Stanley J. Harte and Walter Swaybill 6-1, 6-3.

Then the pair from the other section of the coast, Elbert R. Lewis '32 and Clifford Robbins '32, University of California at Los Angeles, each won their singles matches, the former disposing of Donald Strachan of Georgetown, 6-3, 6-4, while Robbins furnished the chief surprise result of the day by defeating Donald Strachan, 6-1, 7-5.

But when they tackled the Harvard University pair, Malcolm T. Hill '31 and Donald M. Frame '32, in the doubles, the latter scored an unexpected but brilliant victory by a score of 6-3, 2-6, 6-1.

Lastly, the University of Oregon furnished another surprise result, when Sherman D. Lockwood '31, singly and with his doubles partner, Stanley J. Alquist '31, won both in singles and doubles. He eliminated the seeded Yale University player, Robert W.

Sweden Wins First
Race for Gold Cup

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Gothenburg, Swed. SWEDEN defeated the United States June 25 in the first official race for the International Gold Cup, emblem of six-meter yacht supremacy.

The United States boat, after finishing first June 24 in a race which was ruled off for exceeding the maximum time limit of four hours, trailed the Swedish entry by 3m. 10s.

The order of finish with the times for the first round were: Sweden 2h. 16m. 26s., United States 2h. 19m. 36s., Finland 2h. 19m. 37s., Holland 2h. 19m. 38s., Norway 2h. 19m. 55s., France 2h. 20m. 24s., and Denmark 2h. 22m. 19s.

Ryan '31 of Fort Worth, Tex., after a hard struggle from backcourt, which lasted more than two hours, by a score of 7-5, 6-8, 6-3, and then the pair put out the Stanford team, Edward M. Easton and Lawrence B. Hall, in straight sets, 6-4, 6-4.

The other singles victories of the day were displayed between the East, as represented by the Baltimore left-hander, Edward Jacobs, of the University of Pittsburgh, and the South, Donald H. Cram, of Vanderbilt University, being the victor there. Jacobs put out Theodore Burwell, of the University of California at San Diego, 6-1, 7-5.

Strachan displayed many of the virtues and faults which have made him well known in tennis at his university and at home. He played fine tennis at the start, only to ease off when he had a good lead, and this opened up the chance for which Robbins, one of the best of the Californians, was waiting, and the latter ran through the second set with ease, and then held the upper hand at the start of the deciding set. Strachan finally settled down to hard play once more, to take the lead at 5-4, with his service to come. But the strain had proved too great, and Robbins took the next three games, mostly on

the Steffel Says Listen in over WGY every Monday at 7:45 p. m.

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the inability of Strachan to cover court with his initial vigor, to win the set and match, 3-6, 6-0, 7-5.

But the most fatal weakening of the day was shown by Jones. Cram played a heavy, well balanced game, but the Columbian contributed to a large extent also to his downfall, by his careless handling of his strokes, frequently working up to a perfect kill shot, only to fail altogether to handle it properly. He was also apparently short of work at the net, and with Cram varying his pace to meet the hard drives with soft returns, put many easy shots out of court, to lose in straight sets, 6-1, 7-5.

**UNITED STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP
SINGLES—Fourth Round**

Elbert R. Lewis, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Donald Strachan, Georgetown, 6-3, 6-4.

Edward Jacobs, Pittsburgh, defeated Theodore Burwell, University of California at San Diego, 6-1, 7-5.

Dolf E. Muehlenstein, University of California, defeated C. Bertram Hammell, Swarthmore, 6-3, 6-2.

Donald H. Cram, Vanderbilt, defeated David N. Jones, Columbia, 6-1, 7-5.

Clifford Robbins, University of California at Los Angeles, defeated Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

DOUBLES—Third Round

Dolf E. Muehlenstein and Robert G. Muench, University of California, defeated Edward M. Easton and Lawrence B. Hall, Stanford University, 6-1, 6-3.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

Stanley J. Alquist and Sherman Ryan, Yale, 6-3, 6-4.

GEORGETOWN SCORES WIN

NEWARK, N. J.—Francis Georgetti, defending American motor-paced champion, won the 50-mile event of the season June 25 at the Newark Velodrome when he captured the 50-mile event, seventh of the series of 40 for the national title.

Jager, Alfred Letourner, Franz Deuberg, George Chapman and Freddie Spencer finished in the order named. Charlie Ritter, riding his first professional match race, defeated Avanti Martinelli in straight heats of a one-mile match race.

JONES AND BRAID WIN

LONDON (P)—Bobby Jones, playing at a benefit June 25 at Oshy with James Braid, defeated the veterans, Ted Ray and Harry Gordon, 4 and 2, in a four-ball match. The match was played as a benefit for the Professional Golfers' Association benevolent fund, and a gallery of several thousand was present to watch the new British open champion, Jones, in his first public match, after his extraordinary feat, considered one of the longest in the game.

WINS FRENCH OPEN TITLE

DIETPHE, France (P)—Ernest Whitcombe, English professional, won the French open golf championship June 25 on the 18th hole with a card of 282 for 72 holes. Two Americans participated, Alvie DeForest and H. Brower. DeForest finished at 290 was the best among the amateurs.

PRINCETON FRESHMAN WINS

ARDSLEY-ON-HUDSON (P)—Robert A. Moffet, freshman at Princeton and representing the Madison Club, won the metropolitan junior golf championship, defeating Tommy Talley Jr., of the Cherry Valley Club, 2 up June 25.

JULIAN TO COACH ALBRIGHT

READING, Pa.—The former Bucknell Bison football player, Alvin F. Julian, has been selected to coach the Albright College football eleven.

GERMAN-AMERICANS END TOUR

KARLSRUHE, Germany (P)—The German-American soccer team concluded its German tour June 25 by defeating the Karlsruhe team, 7 to 3. The score was 4 to 1 at the half.

BRITONS WIN, 5-3

INVERCARIGILL, N. Z.—The touring British rugby team defeated Southlands by 5 to 3 June 25.

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Cup Defense Candidates
Through Now Until July 7Enterprise Has Best Average in Points and Percentage
to Date—Aldrich Boat Wins Commodore
Curtis Cup

AMERICA'S CUP DEFENSE CANDIDATES
(Total for Seven Races)

Enterprise	Points	P.C.
Enterprise	22.1	82.1
Weetamoo	28	80.5
Whirlwind	17	73.9
Vanitie	16	42.1
Resolute	9	26.5

*Not eligible for defense of cup.

EASTERN YACHT CLUB SERIES

Enterprise, W. W. Aldrich et al., 17
Vanitie, J. S. Lawrence et al., 13
Weetamoo, George Nichols et al., 9
Whirlwind, K. Thorne et al., 8
Vanitie, G. B. Lambert et al., 6
Resolute, E. W. Clark et al., 5

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEWPORT, R. I.—The fleet of six present and past cup defenders which have been racing rather intensively during the past two weeks in a preliminary series in Long Island Sound and off this port, began to break up June 26, several going to the yards for their first repairs, while the remaining four will sail trials, while the Vanitie and Resolute will stay out of the picture until the New York Yacht Club cruise the first week in August.

The next meeting of the four cup boats is scheduled for July 7 when the first of a series of observers' observation races will be held in eastern Block Island Sound to assist members of the committee on selection of the New York Yacht Club in deciding as to which would be the best all-round boat to accept the trophy in the fourth-race match for the America's Cup the last of September.

The honors in the four races held in Long Island Sound were regarded as being won by the Weetamoo, although the Enterprise was tied both in points and percentage. On the other hand, the Enterprise easily captured the Commodore Curtis Cup for the yacht making the best showing in the Eastern Yacht Club series, and must be considered as the outstanding boat in the seven races this month, with the Yankee a good second on percentage and winning the Milliken Cup, the Weetamoo third and the Whirlwind fourth.

Having taken the first race off this port on Monday through the withdrawal of the Weetamoo, and capturing the second on Tuesday in a close finish with the Yankee, the Enterprise clinched the Curtis Cup June 25 by leading practically from the start and beating the Weetamoo by 1m. 37s. at the finish. The Yankee was defeated by 3m. 15s., the Vanitie by 7m. 35s., and the Whirlwind by 10m. 46s. The Enterprise won by 11m. 9s. in elapsed time.

The Yankee, sailed for the third time by Secretary of the Navy Adams, was not so impressive over a 20-mile windward and leeward race as she was on Tuesday, when she scurried round a 27-mile triangle in only 39 more seconds than the Enterprise. She did creep up on the Aldrich-Vanderbilt boat in the 14½-mile run under spinnakers, but she seemed sluggish in beating to windward.

Secretary Adams easily won the start for the third successive time, berthing the Yankee to windward of the entire fleet, with the Enterprise practically smothered. The last-named boat, however, slipped under the lee of the Narragansett shore, where she picked up such a nice breeze that when the Yankee 15 minutes later started for the same choice spot, the Vanderbilt boat was a quarter of a mile to windward.

Weetamoo Too Late

The Weetamoo which had been "battered" at the start by the Whirlwind, followed as soon as she had her wind clear, but she was too late to fetch within hailing distance of the Enterprise. All three boats, with the Vanitie and Resolute, worked the shore for an hour, while the Whirlwind went wind hunting out to sea and lost many minutes.

As the yachts came out from behind Point Judith, the wind hauled a bit to the westward, so that the Weetamoo could just make the mark under the lee of the island, while the Enterprise and Yankee were so high that they set No. 2 jibtopsails and started their sheets a bit.

The Enterprise rushed past the Weetamoo and tacked round the buoy with a lead of 1m. 50s. and 2m. 48s. on the Yankee. The Vanitie was a good fourth, the Resolute fifth, while the Whirlwind, from off shore, turned 13m. 7s. after the Enterprise.

Most of the run to the finish was under spinnakers, and the stern yachts gained by bringing up a stronger breeze, the Yankee cutting down the lead of the Enterprise by 28 seconds, while the Whirlwind made the run in 2m. and 17s. less time than the Vanderbilt boat.

No Evident Enthusiasm

All six yachts were thrilling pictures of billowing canvas, and they one by one swept across the finish line, yet while there was no lack of yachts, including the Corsair, with J. P. Morgan on board, could not help being thrilled, there was not the slightest sign of enthusiasm or a whistling applause such as greeted every finishing yacht in every one of the four races in Long Island Sound.

As soon as the Whirlwind finished she was at once taken in tow for City Island, where she will take on a metal mast and several sets of sails. The Yankee spent an hour sailing about the eastern Narragansett, with Secretary Adams in the bow looking over the headsails with Sallmaker Ratsey,

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to defeat Reuben R. Albaugh '32 after the Rice Institute player was 1 up and 4 to go. The Texan had a two-hole advantage over the Pittsburgher at the ninth hole. Parks got one hole back at the eleventh and, after three holes were halved, leveled the match at the fifteenth. The Pitt player then dropped a long putt for a birdie 2 at the 204-yard sixteenth and stymied his opponent at the seventeenth to win the hole and the match with a par 4. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Phillips Finlay, Harvard '31, defeated J. B. Baldwin, Harvard '31, 4 and 4.
Robert Enck, Ashland, defeated Dwight W. Murray, North Carolina, 1 up.
Samuel D. Perry, Alabama '31, defeated R. B. Martin, Illinois '31, 1 up.
Fred C. Brand Jr., Pennsylvania State '31, defeated Francis A. Beaupre, Notre Dame '32, 7 and 6.
Allen Moser, Southern California, defeated John D. Reese, Yale '31, 1 up.
George T. Dunlap Jr., Princeton '31, defeated Albert D. Brodbeck, Pennsylvania '30, 2 and 1.
Winston Fuller, Southern California, defeated John S. Beale, Union '30, 1 up.
Edward F. Young, Jr., Pennsylvania State '31, defeated John Merwin, Yale '31, 3 and 1.
Reuben R. Albaugh, Rice '32, defeated Sam S. Sherris, Princeton '31, 3 and 2.
Samuel M. Parks Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated Robert H. Kepler, Ohio State '32, 3 and 2.
Lawrence F. Moller, Notre Dame '31, defeated George A. McWilliams, Princeton '31, 2 and 2.
J. B. Barfield, Alabama '32, defeated R. Livingston, Princeton '31, 4 and 2.
William D. Duckwall, Florida '32, defeated Hugh H. Forrest, Yale '30, 1 up.
Marshall W. Forrest, Yale '30, defeated H. H. Pritchard, Princeton '31, 1 up.
Charles S. Eaton, Harvard '32, defeated Paul Cook, N. D. State, 5 and 4.

Phillips Finlay, Harvard '31, defeated Robert Enck, Ashland, 4 and 4.
Samuel D. Perry, Alabama '31, defeated R. B. Martin, Illinois '31, 1 up.
Lawrence F. Moller, Notre Dame '31, defeated Fred C. Brand Jr., Pennsylvania State '31, 4 and 3.
Marshall W. Forrest, Yale '30, defeated William D. Duckwall, Florida '32, 3 and 2.
Charles S. Eaton, Harvard '32, defeated Hugh H. Forrest, Yale '30, 1 up.
Marshall W. Forrest, Yale '30, defeated H. H. Pritchard, Princeton '31, 1 up.
Charles S. Eaton, Harvard '32, defeated Paul Cook, N. D. State, 5 and 4.

**Seven Colleges in
the Quarterfinal**

OAKMONT, Pa. (P)—Two 18-hole rounds June 25 swept 24 college golfers out of the intercollegiate championship and left a sturdy band of eight to carry on over the longer 36-hole route.

The competition continued to furnish a wide variety with seven institutions represented in the last eight. Only Harvard and two players sailed in the running. Phillips Finlay '31 and Charles S. Eaton '32 of the Crimson won two matches and the others to hurdle the two rounds were Sam E. Perry '31, Alabama; Lawrence F. Moller '31, Notre Dame; Marshall W. Forrest '30, runner-up last year; Yale; Winston Fuller, Southern California; George T. Dunlap Jr. '31, Princeton; and Samuel M. Parks Jr. '31, Pittsburgh.

The first day's match play produced some exciting golf. Several players covered the first nine holes in less than 30 minutes. Finlay and Perry, Moller and Forrest, and Charles S. Eaton and Samuel M. Parks Jr. were the morning and Perry and Moller in the afternoon. The Harvard captain won both his matches by the same score as did Eaton, a teammate.

Fuller Defeats College Mate

Winston Fuller and Allen Moser came all the way from Southern California to meet in the second round, Fuller winning with a brilliant approach shot at the eighteenth hole. Larry Moller, Notre Dame captain, after winning from George A. McWilliams '31, Princeton, in the morning eliminated Fred C. Brand Jr. '31, Penn State star, in the afternoon, the Quincy boy playing the first nine holes in 36 strokes, 1 under par.

Perry unloaded some devastating golf on a teammate, J. B. Barfield '32. The little Birmingham boy played the first nine holes in 35 strokes in spite of a bad 5 at the par 3 eighth hole. The day developed some courageous battles. Little J. D. Reese '31 of Yale was 4 down to Allen Moser in the morning with only four holes left to play, but won three of them and lost only when his best at the eighteenth was a half.

Parks Comes From Behind

In the afternoon Moser did the recovering although not quite far enough. He was 3 down to his brother Californian after nine holes, but squared the match at the fourteenth only to lose at the home hole.

Sam Parks won three straight holes

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RUTH HITS TWO
MORE HOMERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Philadelphia	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	41	24	.631
Washington	38	24	.612
New York	37	24	.607
Cleveland	33	30	.524
Detroit	29	34	.460
Chicago	27	37	.423
St. Louis	23	36	.389
Boston	22	40	.356

RESULTS WEDNESDAY

Detroit 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 8, Chicago 1.
Chicago 7, Philadelphia 2.
New York 5, St. Louis 4.
New York 16, St. Louis 4.
Washington 15, Cleveland 4.

New York moved another step nearer the leadership in the American League when it won both ends of a double-header from the St. Louis Browns by 5 to 4, and 16 to 4. Philadelphia remained in the lead, however, by winning one game from Chicago 8 to 1, only to lose the second, 7 to 2. Washington managed to hold onto second position by winning a 13-4-5 contest from the Cleveland Indians. Detroit won the final game of its series with the Boston Red Sox, 4 to 3.

Babe Ruth's two home runs were the features of the second game in New York. The veteran Yankee outfielder's total for the season is now 26, a mark that tops both leagues in circuit drives. Ruth also hit a single in his five trips to the plate. Charlie Ruffing pitched that contest for the New Yorkers being effective with men on base. The winners tallied 20 hits off two St. Louis pitchers, namely Blalocker and Holschauer.

Coke, Dieck and Gehrig also hit homers for the Yankees. Wells pitched the first game for New York and like Ruffing was effective in the pinches. The Browns made 11 hits off him, but could not deliver them with men on base. Lazzeri hit a homer for the Yankees in that contest.

George Earnshaw pitched the Athletics victory in the first game of a double-header Philadelphia played by holding the White Sox to seven hits and one run. Ted Lyons worked in the box for the losers and allowed the champions 12 safe hits and eight runs. Haas, Fox and Dykes each made three hits for the A's in this game, while not one White Sox player could get more than one hit off Earnshaw. The White Sox turned the tables on the champions in the second contest, when Caraway and Braxton held their opponents to seven hits, the former being the winner.

Chicago made 10 hits off Walberg, Shores and Quinn, the first named starting and being charged with the defeat. In this game, Hunsfield for the winners and Simmons for the A's hit home runs.

Washington hit hard behind Lloyd Brown and made it four in a row from the Indians. Brown allowed the losers nine hits, but kept them well scattered. The Senators connected with 15 hits and won the game by a heavy margin in the seventh inning that netted them 11 runs. Cleveland used four pitchers, Shoffner being the second to enter the box and also the loser. Bluge hit safely four times in five trips to the plate, while Myer had a perfect day at bat by

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driving out three hits in three times up. Hartley made three hits for the Indians.

A four-run rally in the eighth inning, started off Jack Russell and finished off Durham, was what gave the Tigers a victory over the Red Sox. The Boston club had led from the first inning by one run and then scored two more in the fourth, but could not hold its advantage. Detroit could make only eight hits, but that was enough to send home four runs. Boston made seven hits off Hoggset, who started and finished for the Tigers. Only one extra-base hit was made during the game, a double, and that by Tom Oliver, the first man up for Boston in the first inning. The scores:

AT NEW YORK
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 2 1 0 0 2 0 0 X—5 10 0
St. Louis 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4 11 1
Batteries—Caraway, Hays; Earnshaw and Fergall. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Van Grattan. Time—1h. 58m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York 0 0 3 3 2 2 2 X—16 20 1
St. Louis 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 2—4 10 3
Batteries—Ruffing and Dickey; Bengough; Blalocker, Holschauer and Munson. Losing pitcher—Blalocker. Umpires—Nallin, Van Grattan and Dineen. Time—2h. 20m.

AT WASHINGTON
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Washington 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 X—13 15 7
Cleveland 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 3—5 9 7
Batteries—Brown and Ruel; Harder, Shoffner, Jolsonowski, Glatto and Hartley. Losing pitcher—Shoffner. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Gubler. Time—1h. 30m.

AT PHILADELPHIA
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Philadelphia 0 2 4 0 0 0 0—8 12 2
Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 1
Batteries—Earnshaw and Cochrane; Lyons and Tate. Umpires—Morrissey, McGowan, Owens. Time—1h. 44m.

Second Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Chicago 1 0 0 4 0 1 1 0—7 10 0
Philadelphia 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 1
Batteries—Shores, Quinn and Cochrane; Lyons and Tate. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h.

AT BOSTON
First Game
Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Detroit 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4—8 2
Boston 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3 7 1
Batteries—Hunsfield and Hayworth; Desautels; Russell, Durham and Berry. Losing pitcher—Russell. Umpires—Campbell, Conolly and Gessel. Time—1h. 56m.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Camp Cheerio

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

Part I
 JACK frowned: then meeting the unhappy look in Mary's brown eyes, managed an uncertain smile.

"And does that mean that you and father won't go abroad for the summer after all, Mother?" he asked in a valiant effort to think of others' disappointment instead of his own.

"Yes," Mrs. Kingsley answered; "but your father and I do not mind that as much as what it means to all of you—that you and Mary can't go back to camp and that the twins and Michael will have to put off their first camp experience for another year."

"Did Father actually lose the camp money?" asked Garnet, one of the twins.

"No," Mother replied, "but he felt that if he did not invest it immediately in that particular factory his business would lose much more than that. It was to tide over an emergency that he put the money in the bank, and to get it all back in the end, but it just means that this year, we must change our vacation plans and make the best of staying home here in Brush Hill."

"And nearly all the girls going away," complained Garnet. "I think it's horrid!"

"Oh, Nettles, turn it off," warned Jack. "Mother isn't saying a word about giving up her first trip abroad. And she'll have to stay and cook for us and have us scrapping around here all summer long!"

Garnet made a face at him and ran upstairs, auburn braids flying.

Silent Geoffrey
 Geoffrey as usual said nothing. No one could ever guess what this twin was thinking. Mrs. Kingsley's eyes brooded upon him even now, as he unwound his long legs from the edge of his chair, lurching upward and slouching out of the room in silence.

Almost immediately they heard him sawing away down in the cellar at his work bench. When eight-year-old Michael and their mother had gone off to talk it over, Jack and Mary faced facts.

"Not so good," said Mary.

"Well, we've got to face it. Chief used to say at Camp Lookout, 'It isn't so much what happens, as how we take it.'—What a shrimp Nettles is though!"

"She's selfish. Mother says she's spoiled. It's such a pity, too, when she's so pretty and clever. But oh, Jack, I can't bear to think of staying here, with the dishes and the housework and the scrapping. Garnet never does her share, and Geoffrey, well—"

"Jockey, we must make it go," she announced. "And no matter how much I miss Camp Lookout, I'm going to be as good a sport as I know how."

"This time the tears splashed over her lashes, but she brushed them off with a little laugh."

"Good for you, Mary! Shake on it, and I will try too. Let's seal it with our friendship sign, 'Cheerio!'"

"Cheerio, Jockey." And with this covenant between them they pressed each other's hands.

Dinner that night, in spite of valiant efforts on the part of Jack, Mary and Mother, was dismal enough. Geoffrey said nothing, Garnet sulked and complained, Jack chided her and Michael wept over his food. Mr. Kingsley did not return from the office until late.

Jack's Father
 Jack was proud of his father, but he never thought of including him in any of his schemes. He liked his father's distinguished bearing and tried to imitate it. He liked saying secretly to himself in a crowd, "It's my Dad that everybody wants to talk to." But he had never let his father know these feelings, and he had never thought of including him in any way as a special friend. It was even new to him to be considering, as he was tonight while he sat on the bed kicking off his shoes, that perhaps his father was deeply disappointed at their not having that summer abroad and away from the children which had been so long planned.

"Rotten, I call it!" he exclaimed aloud.

"Yes, it is," came his father's voice, and Jack started up to see the owner entering the room. "I can't tell you how sorry your mother and I are that we can't send you all to camp." Jack was filled with confusion. He was so seldom alone with his father that the situation swept him into fits of shyness.

"I didn't mean that," he stammered. "I—I was thinking of something else, and just said 'rotten' out loud."

"Your mother said you and Mary took it like good scouts," Mr. Kingsley went on. "I just dropped in to say I'm—well—proud of you." He suddenly made or the door, and Jack was conscious of only one longing—to keep him a moment.

"Mary and I said 'Cheerio' to each other, and that means we'll stand by," he blurted out. "And I was saying 'rotten' because I was thinking what hard lines it is that you and Mother have to give up your trip and stay around with us kids all summer. I'm sorry about that, sir. Were you—awfully disappointed?"

Mr. Kingsley had turned around at the door and was looking at Jack with an odd expression in his eyes, as if he had seen him for the first time.

"It seemed too bad, especially on your mother's account," he said, as if his thought were on something else.

"But I don't believe, after all, I'm so disappointed, because—already I've learned a thing or two, Jack!" Suddenly he held out his hand. Jack, with a rush of color to his face, jumped up and grasped it. It was a moment he was ever to remember.

"May I say your friendship sign to you, Jack?" "Cheerio!"

A strong handclasp and his father was gone; but Jack lay thinking it over until he fell asleep, and when the sunshine awoke him the next morning he thought about it again, a moment before making a dash for the shower.

It was at breakfast that morning that the great "idea" was discovered. To begin with, it was a different breakfast from usual. Nothing was said about everybody's disappointments, but everybody was thinking of it as was shown by the greater consideration for each other that was

present. The Kingsleys were evidently eager to prove to each other that they could play the game.

Father did not bury himself behind the Sunday paper but made efforts to join in the conversation. Jack managed not to quarrel with Garnet and Geoffrey actually sat around with the rest after he had finished, instead of bolting to his work bench in the cellar in his usual grim silence.

Mary busied herself with helping Michael. Active co-operation and harmony were so rare with the Kingsleys that it was clear that each was trying to be a "good sport." It was when this threatened to end, and in their efforts to come to the rescue, that the "idea" was discovered. They had begun to gather up the dishes.

The Great Idea
 "A whole summer of this!" exclaimed Garnet with distaste.

"We might have shifts," suggested Mother. "We could divide up the different kinds of jobs and have squads to do them, with plenty of changing around. Dishes and cooking and beds and cleaning, garden and lawn work, odd jobs."

"Anyway the boys wouldn't do their share," said Garnet scornfully.

"This one would," said Father suddenly. "My vacation begins next week and I'll be at home. Put me down for a squad—dishes and everything."

"Let's have regular work hours," cried Mary. "and play hours, too. Go on hikes together and play games and make things!"

They all looked at each other a full five seconds.

"Since your children had dreamed of going to camp, why not turn this into a camp?" said Mother, stating the "idea" that had hit everyone simultaneously. "For six weeks let's give up our usual Brush Hill doings, just as if we had gone away, and if any friends call or come over they will come to our 'camp.' We can change our whole manner of living here, and make it as much like real camp life and thinking as our combined efforts make possible."

We can have all the change of a real vacation, right here at home. What do you say, Gerald and Jack, Mary, Garnet, Geoffrey, Michael?"

The radiance in the five children's faces was answer enough, and Father came over and kissed Mother in

silence. He was a quiet man, shut up inside himself like Geoffrey.

"I guess it's settled," said Jack. "What shall we call it, Father?"

Father and son looked at each other. The memory of last night's swift moment of intimacy flashed into the thought of each.

"I move we call it 'Camp Cheerio,'" said Father. "And we've only a week to get ready!"

(To Be Continued)

Pyramid Puzzle

Start With Letter H Near the Top of the Pyramid and Spell Out Two Familiar Maxims, Moving in a Continuous Line (but in Any Direction) From Square to Square. Every Letter Is Used, but No Letters Are Used More Than Once. The Two Maxims Are Separated by a Square Which Contains a Period.

W.R.H.

Pyramid Puzzle

Pyramid Puzzle

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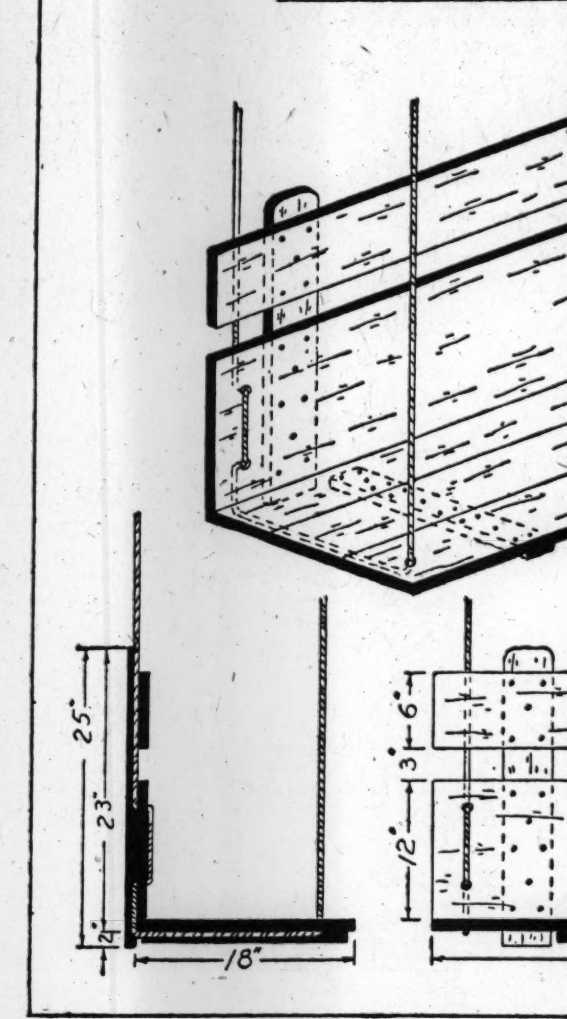
Pyramid Puzzle

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Pyramid Puzzle

LAWN SWING



How to Make a Lawn Swing

LAWN or porch swing that may be hung from a tree, swing frame or porch ceiling, is usually considered quite a job for the average home craftsman to make. The one illustrated is so simple to construct, however, that one girl made one like it with only a saw and hammer for tools. The finished swing equipped with pads tied to the seat and back is entirely comfortable.

The back and seat are not fastened together rigidly but are hinged with the rope, which allows the occupants to tilt the back to a comfortable position while the swing is in motion.

No special kind of lumber is necessary for the lawn swing as it is to be painted and covered with pads, so it is suggested that the least expensive lumber obtainable be used; all stock to be 1/2-inch thick.

Begin the carpentry by cutting to length the number of boards necessary to make the seat 18 inches wide. Make two cleats 3/4 in. by 3 in. by 17 in. Spread a thin coat of liquid glue on the edge of each board after planing the edges so that the boards fit together without showing a crack. Also apply glue on one face of the cleats and assemble the seat by nailing the cleats to the seat boards about 1 inch from each end. Drive the nails through the seat boards into the cleats and clinch the nails on the bottom side of the cleats.

Next make the back of the swing. Two boards the dimensions for which are given on the drawing are needed and two cleats 3/4 in. by 4 in. by 25 in. Note that the drawing shows one of the ends of the cleats rounded. Assemble the parts making the back with nails and liquid glue; 1/4-inch screws, flat head No. 10 may be used instead of nails, producing a more workmanlike job than the clinched

nails. If the screws are used, bore and countersink holes to receive them.

The seat cleats are placed 1/2 inch from the front and back edges of the seat but the back cleats extend beyond the boards as indicated by the drawing.

The next step is to bore holes through the back and bottom to receive the rope. Use either 1/2 inch or 1 inch rope for assembling and hanging the swing, and bore holes of proper size to receive the rope 3 inches from the end and front of the seat; those in the back should be in line with the seat holes.

Paint the swing any desired attractive color like dark green, white, cream or tan and make pads to tie to the back and seat.

The swing may be hung from four or two hooks. The seat should be from 14 to 18 inches from the ground.

We then descended another stair-

Boys' Fair in New York City

IT ISN'T often that a boy has the official protection of the police department. In New York City, however, the middle of the street on the roller skates, but that is exactly what happened recently in New York City, when several thousand boys of the lower East Side celebrated National Boys' Week by participating in a Boys' Fair, conducted by the Civitan Club of New York.

A street hockey game, played on skates, was one of the main events of the fair and, for the occasion, East Sixteenth Street, from Avenue A to Avenue B, was shut off from traffic and converted into a hockey field. Watchful policemen kept the site clear of automobiles, and hundreds of boys crowded around the field and thronged the near-by fire escapes to cheer their favorites on to victory.

The game was played between teams representing the Gramercy Boys' Club and the Madison Square Boys' Club, and was won by the former, 2 to 0.

Tournaments and Contests
 The hockey game was only one feature of the Boys' Fair, which was in session for three days. There were a marble tournament and a handball tournament, not to mention a swimming meet and roller skate and scooter races. There were a male baby contest and a general health contest, a spelling match and a dramatic contest. There was a pet show, with prizes for the best dog, the best cat, and the best cared for animal. There was a series of boxing matches, with a mouth-organ contest held between the bouts.

During the entire period of the fair, moreover, there was a large number of interesting exhibits on display at the Gramercy Boys' Club. These covered a wide range of subjects, divided into three main classes of arts, crafts and hobbies. Medals were given for the best exhibits in each of these classes.

Visitors to the clubhouse during the fair were amazed at the great variety of exhibits and their degree of excellence. Stamp collections vied with wood-working exhibits were side by side with camping crafts of many kinds.

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Dayton, Washington

Dear Editor:

Just recently I have gained several correspondents through the Mail Bag, and am so enthusiastic about them that I want to add my word of appreciation to your store.

I am one of the older youngsters (20), but would be glad to receive letters from anyone of any age anywhere. My Spanish is a bit rusty from disuse, but I think I could carry on a fairly creditable correspondence in that language. I would certainly enjoy a letter from Spain.

At present I am spending my second year of teaching in a little mountain school about 12 miles from home. There is something fascinating about this locality—almost enough to enable one to live on "mountain air and water." Just now we have pussy-snow. Quite an interesting combination, is it not?

Dayton is in the foothills of the Blue Mountains between Walla Walla, Washington ("the city they liked so well, they named it twice") and Lewiston, Idaho. We are quite proud of our apples and wheat. A large part of the former is exported to England.

Greetings and best wishes to you, dear Editor, and to Mail Baggers all over the world.

Uva K.
 (Uva's letter was written in the early springtime.—Ed.)

Bacon-on-Sun, England

Dear Editor:

I am writing this to thank you for publishing my first letter and for the many interesting correspondents I have gained. All in my mail envelope would be written through the Mail Bag, because through that most enjoyable feature we have learned many strange and interesting things about states and countries which are the homes of all these hundreds of Mail Baggers.

Now I will tell you about my recent visit to Norwich, the county capital, where I went to see the old castle, which is now a museum.

Norwich Castle was built in 1094 on a very high mound not far from the market place. The material used for constructing it was chiefly stone, and the castle was surrounded by a moat which, however, is now drained. The walls are in some places 15 feet thick, with patrolling passages inside them. From these sentries the boys could see the city without being seen.

People can be conducted round the battlements and dungeons at certain times. I was fortunate in joining one of these parties.

We ascended a stone staircase of 65 steps out of the wall and, after winding a few times, came out on top of the keep. There the guide pointed out several important places in the city such as the Cathedral, the Guild Hall, Caley's chocolate works and Colman's mustard factory.

We then descended another stair-

Boys' Fair in New York City

Boys' Fair in New York City

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Boys' Fair in New York City

THE HOME FORUM

With Hatchet and Pruning Shears

Velazquez Advises Murillo

Divine Justice

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BETWEEN lovers of the wilderness and lovers of the garden the controversy is ancient and eager and never-ending. No two centuries or countries or even individuals decide exactly alike upon the interesting question whether it is best to give nature her free course or to rule and dominate her. Classical epochs, delighting in all evidences of man's power, like to see nature completely subjugated, trimmed, reduced to a precise and mathematical rule; but Romantic periods prefer the wild, the spontaneous, the natural. Not infrequently the two schools of opinion are contemporaneous, as they were in England during the eighteenth century, and then we encounter such sharp contrasts as that between the fussy meddling with nature advocated in William Mason's poem on "The English Garden" and the pleasure taken by Wordsworth in the untamed country of the Wye Valley, with its "little lines of sportive wood run wild."

As in nearly all such disputes, the best course lies in a golden mean. It is an obvious heresy to assert, as the ultra-Romantics often do, that men can never improve upon nature. The meadows he has made are better in every way, are far more beautiful as well as more serviceable to human needs, than the swamps from which they came. A glade of oaks or beeches, tended by human care and intelligence, is far lovelier than the tangle of the primeval forest. And yet it is equally clear that human control of nature can be carried too far, as it was in the topiary gardening of the Italians. The best effects are secured by collaboration in which the human ordering thought and nature's caprice work together in securing results that neither of the two could have achieved alone. Such effects as these are found at their best in Old and New England—the two countries in which men have most fully understood the happiness and the rewards of this partnership. The beauty of these countries is rich and manifold because of the harmony that has been worked out in them between two diverse but friendly forces, and the eye delights to trace in them the contribution of each partner.

The wind was high and loud in the tree tops while I worked this morning in my spinney of birches. It took the little flashing leaves in bundles and by armfuls, dashing and clashing them together, bending them downward, rending them asunder. And yet to me, deep down in the thicket of slim glimmering stems, the wind was hardly more than a voice roaring over, for scarcely a breath of its onset came to me. Dazzling sunlight guttered and glanced above, but I worked in twilight. I was driving a path through a thicket four hundred feet in depth, a thicket in which one could

make progress only on hands and knees. The birch trees stood so close together that a rabbit could hardly have run between them, and their black and leafless lower branches were interlaced. Sunshine never fell on the ground beneath. The flowering laurel that I saw shimmering here and there among the trees was pure white because it had grown in day-long shadow.

The improvement that can be made in a white birch tree by a few moments of careful trimming must be seen to be believed. One finds it with the bark disfigured by scores of short black branches and with many branches of lighter hue that mar its symmetry. It has little grace or charm and seems to need most of all a sharp ax laid at its roots. The pruning shears flash in and out, up and down, for three minutes, and what seems quite another tree is revealed—a tree slender, graceful, tall and white as seafoam. Its very motion is different now as it sways in the wind. It reveals its essential nature. Before, it was a negligible and nondescript vegetable; now it is recognizable as a white birch for as far as it can be seen.

Scores and hundreds of white birches there were in the spinney, waiting for this swift transformation, and as I worked among them, letting in the sunshine and opening vistas here and there, I had the sense of delight that comes to the artist. If it could not be said that I was producing beauty, at any rate I was revealing and interpreting it. Where no one had been able to walk for many years, I was making a path. Bits of landscape that no one had ever seen before, I was opening up. Fresh and unforeseen beauties that I myself had not suspected awoke before me on either hand. My purpose was to drive my footpath as nearly as might be through the very middle of the thicket, which was much longer than it was wide, and in doing this I found that I could provide for little glimpses into the open country that lay both up the hill and down. There must be few things in the world that are lovelier than a wide landscape framed between the white slender boughs of a birch tree when that tree is swaying in the wind and all its leaves are flickering. Many such wide landscapes I found and framed this morning as I toiled along in my tunnel of leaves.

And these were not the only surprises that I had. At almost every yard of progress that I made I came upon some flower or plant or tree that I should not have expected to find on that hillside. There were hundreds of young plants beneath the birches and scores of little beech trees, besides innumerable bushes of laurel in full bloom. To all of these I have given their due share of light. Half a dozen rose bushes I came upon in the thicket, forgotten by all the world yet flowering there in their leafy solitude as though they grew in a garden. While I was resting in the shadows I saw a little company of black-and-white creeping warblers—great lovers of birches—leaping and fluttering among the boughs above me, and a hooded warbler ran here and there among the ferns within ten feet of where I lay. Most surprising of all, I heard a faint hissing sound from the farther end of a bough upon which the shag was already resting, and then I saw less than a yard away a tiny young catbird (or should one say a "kiten-bird"?) staring at me with round unblinking eyes.

Whenever one works among trees one is happy, but there is something in the special kind of work that I did this morning in the birch spinney that fascinates and lures me more strongly than usual. All the while that I was up there on the hillside I could hear the wood thrushes singing from the dense beech woods, and the linden all day among the hemlocks. Two or three times there was borne up to me in the pauses of the wind a fragment of the white-throat's whistle, that most magical of all sounds to be heard out of doors in America. Over and above and around these strains of bird song there was the pervasive roar and laughter of the morning wind—a voice that always lifts me into joy. And yet I do not think it was the music of the wind or the dancing trees in the fields below or the splendor of the sunshine that spilled from every cloud and leaf and grass blade that made me sing as I worked up there. More than all else, it was the sense I had of collaboration with a great partner upon a worthy task. I felt that it was good for me to be there in the birch wood, and I knew that it was good for the birch wood for me to be there. A man was improving upon nature—or helping it to improve itself—and nature was improving upon a man.

Jilted

Only once have I succeeded in quieting the fear of a wild duck. I was camped on a cove off the northeastern end of Lake Champlain. Each morning at daybreak a female mallard came to the water in front of my tent and quacked at me. She was apparently defying my trespass upon ground sacred to ducks. A man may be awake at five in the morning, but his sympathies aren't. I disliked that. Her quack broke through the mist each morning at the same time. Despairing of sleep, I tried to imitate her with a quack of my own. I must have interested her, because after a few days she seemed to wait for my quacks before continuing her own. Her curiosity at last enticed her out of the water to my tent, no doubt to learn the source of such depraved quacking. I heard her quacks approach, and saw an inquiring beak. Slowly a duck's head appeared between the flaps. I threw her a raisin, which she ate. For several mornings she answered my quacks and came for raisins. One day she failed to come. Days went into weeks. . . . But she was quite all right. She sailed by the cove one afternoon, head erect and beak pointing stiffly ahead, eight ducklings in the offing. Only the trees across the bay answered my call with a feeble, unimpassioned quack. It hurts to be jilted. —JOHN HODGSON BRANLEY JR. in *The Forum*.

Moved by Moya's romantic stories of foreign travel, adventure and study, Murillo determined to go abroad himself, and see what he also might learn whether in art-crading Italy, or among the enterprising souls of Northern Europe. Poor he was indeed, but his profession should pay his way. He bought a great quantity of canvases, which he cut into small squares, primed and prepared these alone in some garret of Seville, and then covered them with rude paintings of merchantable subjects. Among these crude daubs were church-banners, flower-pieces and landscapes, which were sold in the mass to a speculative shipowner. They were sent to America and the West Indies, and sold to the pious colonists of Spain in the New World.

Thus equipped with funds, Murillo departed from Seville secretly, without appraising even his nearest friends. But, instead of shipping from one of the adjacent ports for Naples or Antwerp, he went northward on foot across the Sierras to Madrid, a long and harassing journey at the best of times. At last the ambitious youth of twenty-five entered the capital of Spain, friendly and poor, but fearless and indomitable. It seems that his intention was to go to Rome, for he sought introductory letters there. The illustrious Velazquez, a native of Seville, was at this time at the summit of his fame, and held the office of painter to the King. To him Murillo went on his arrival, to seek advice, and letters to the Roman artists.

The old master had a long interview with him, in which much was said of fair Seville, the tenets of Castillo, the family of Murillo, and his motives in making a journey into Italy. Velazquez was pleased with the manner and the ideas of his young townsman, and took him to dwell in his own house, making liberal offers for his immediate advantage. The young man's desire to see and study excellent pictures and Italian masterpieces was readily satisfied by his new friend, who procured him admission to the Escorial, the Buen Retiro, and the other royal galleries. The Madrid collections were then rich in the pictures of the older Italian schools, as well as of the later Flemings and the contemporary native artists.

And a new wonderland was here opened to the painter of the market-place. . . . Murillo spent nearly three years in Madrid, a period which was devoted to the closest study of the masterpieces in the public galleries, under the advice of Velazquez. Many of these he copied with great care, as if to penetrate the secrets of the masters by tracing closely in their footprints; and Titian, Rubens and Van Dyck were constantly contemplated by him in many of their richest works. Much time he also gave to drawing and modelling, both from living figures and statuary, so that the warm Venetian and Flemish coloring which he was acquiring should be happily aided by correct designing. —From "Murillo," by M. F. SWEETSER.



Mermaid Street, Rye

Photo by Joan Tamworth

America's Neglected Classic

His style is more given over to fancy and mood than he himself was, for his milieu was not equal to his character. The Renaissance tradition of character in beauty, of moral conduct harmonious with poetic purpose, had suffered even more heavily in New than in old England. . . . In avoiding moralism, Longfellow's milieu was thrown much upon sentiment and fancy. Yet he continually tried for a mode of style that would be elevated without ceasing to be poetic. Emerson under the same circumstances produced the grand style jerky. Longfellow, which holds in solution a fine broken music, produced the grand style flat—yet not . . . moving, as the Miltonic vein of Wordsworth often does, with a sort of bumptious bounce. In *Moriuri Sautamus*, John Endicott, the Golden Legend, Michael Angelo, Longfellow is bearer of a high poetic tradition which at least he did not debase. But in particular passages he could not attain the impressiveness which belongs to his poetry as a whole, to his entire poetic achievement, which holds in solution a fine personal character. This way of looking at a poet's work is not countenanced by those who, under the way of imagism and the élan vital, desire bristling in detail and some imperious thrust of nature in the whole. Nevertheless the firm, sweet, and laborious living of the man Longfellow, devoted to the aims of poetry and free from the cult-spirit, goes on like a stream through the whole territory of his work, and gives it a recurrent freshness of poetic appeal lacking in many artists of a more originaire genius.

And surely his work has a certain shadowy loveliness quite its own—as of a stream in a flat fertile region, shading its way with foliage and never stagnant, having a current always toward the sea. . . . At the same time his realization of his limits, and his will to do what he could for poetry within them, won him a clear distinction in the total history of poetry. . . . He cultivated the homely romance of New England's sailing-ships and country-sides and birds of passage, and could catch the quaint humors of her religiousists and sea-captains; even while interpreting for her, exquisitely, the moods of old artists and old lovely cities beyond the sea. No other poet has a style at once so homely and so cultivated. Other style has the peculiar quiet gleaming of his whenever it touches a shadow. His verse is the mild rain that sometimes goes over an austere New England landscape in autumn, or the south wind looking for spring and turning into swaying mists along the hard coast. Regarded thus in its whole mood, his style is not a foreign importation. Its gentle sobriety is the natural outcome of a true poetic spirit growing in this neighborhood, and having in the background a constant sense of the pioneer labour of America, so long, and so often fruitful, and so fruitful mainly in material things. . . .

If the poetry of the English-speaking race, as I believe, has now reached a point from which it cannot go greatly forward without recurring to Milton, American poetry is in a similar strait in regard to its neglected classic, Longfellow; through whom, incidentally, the way to Milton runs more clearly, in certain respects, than through any other poet of the last

century. A national poetry that has become intensely eager in aim, but fearfully thin in accomplishment, cannot safely neglect its most accomplished master. In America we should not neglect Longfellow at least until we can overtop The Golden Legend and the Tales of a Wayside Inn, not only in picaresque jewels of expression but in human scope and in narrative power.—G. R. ELLIOTT in "The Cycle of Modern Poetry."

Mrs. Ward's First Novel

It was in 1878 that a new editor was appointed for one of the huge well-known volumes, in which under the seal of the John Murray of the day, the Nineteenth Century was accustomed to concentrate its knowledge—classical, historical and theological—in convenient, if not exactly handy, form. Doctor Wace, now a Canon of Canterbury, was then an indefatigable member of the Times staff. Yet he undertook this extra work, and carried it bravely through. He came to Oxford to beat up recruits for Smith's Dictionary of Christian Biography, a companion volume to that of Classical Biography, and dealing with the first seven centuries of Christianity. He had been told that I had been busy myself with early Spain, and he came to me to ask whether I would take the Spanish lives for the period. . . .

The strange thing was that out of the work which seemed both to myself and others to mark the abandonment of any foolish hopes of novel-writing I might have cherished as a girl, Robert Elmore should have arisen. For after my marriage I had made various attempts to write fiction. They were clearly failures. J. R. G. dealt very faithfully with me on the subject, and I could only conclude that the instinct to tell stories which had been so strong in me as a child and girl meant nothing, and was to be suppressed. I did indeed write a story for my children, which came out in 1880—Milly and Olly; but that wrote itself and was a mere transcript of their little lives.

And yet I venture to think it was, after all, the instinct for "making out," as the Brontës used to call their own wonderful story-telling passion, which rendered this historical work so enthralling to me. Those far-off centuries became veritably alive to me. I lived, indeed, in that old Spain, while I was at work in the Bodleian and at home. To spend hours and days over the signatures to an obscure Council, identifying each name so far as the existing material allowed, and attaching to it some fragment of human interest, so that gradually some of a picture emerged, as of a thing lost and recovered—dredged up from the depths of time—that, I think, was the joy of it all.

I see, in memory, the small Oxford room, as it was on a winter evening, between nine and midnight, my husband in one corner preparing his college lectures, or writing a "Saturday" "middle," my books and I in another; the reading-lamp always to me a symbol of peace and "recollection," the Oxford quiet outside.—From "A Writer's Recollections," by Mrs. MURPHY WARD.

THE quaint old town of Rye—one of the two Ancient Towns of the Cinque Ports—climbs up a sandstone bluff, a kind of island of rock rising sheer from the flats of Romney Marsh which surround it. The houses stand one above another, as though scrambling to reach the summit of the hill, from which eminence the church and ancient Ypres Tower look benignly over the surrounding country. From this hilltop you may gain lovely views of the marshes stretching to the silver life of the ever receding sea. The narrow cobbled streets which intersect the town are hilly, and grass-grown in places; the houses, which are mostly built of red brick weathered by the passing of centuries to a lovely tint, face on to the street front at every imaginable angle. Each street is a picture, as the artists who frequent the place well realize; and the mellow radiance of the old houses basking in the sunshine, which seems to permeate them, is something not easily forgotten.

As you climb slowly up the steep cobbled hill of Mermaid Street—for you cannot turn where something beautiful meets your eye—glance you will pass an interesting old gable house with overhanging oak-beamed frontage, known as the Old Hospital, and higher up the street is the Mermaid Inn, with its wealth of old oak beams and timbers. The town seems to drowse in the sunshine, as though in the serenity of the present it had almost forgotten its eventful past. For before the sea had receded to its present level two miles from the town, Rye was a flourishing seaport, and bore its share in the stirring events of bygone days; and now that it has retired into the background, it lives recollectively and serenely, growing richer and more perfected in beauty with the passing of the years.

Watermelon Cart

Here is sunlight and color effect that would have kindled the enthusiasm of Sorolla. And set him dipping swift brush into the brightest paint-pools of his palette!

A pushcart of the First Avenue curb-side market in the blazing July noon, shielded by awning of thin white canvas that filters the brilliant light in almost liquid diffusion over the dealer's display of great cut-open watermelons. Superb the glow of fresh pinkish-crimson pulp edged with the rind's ivory and malachite. What hues and sheen to adorn a summer day!

Radiance and lusciousness combining to allure passers-by to the rosette fruit. O eager-eyed painter of the brilliant Spain scenes, you should be here to fix in high lustres and rich gamut of color this Manhattan glimpse of splendor! In your absence I must do my best with words that only plod with black marks on white. Instead of dripping as they should with carmine, emerald and fluent gold.

ELIOT WHITE.

Fontainebleau Pottery

Between the latter years of the sixteenth century and the early part of the seventeenth there flourished in the neighborhood of Fontainebleau a pottery which made and sold little figures of many shapes and colours. In the monograph introducing the exquisite book of illustrations entitled *La céramique Française*, which we owe to Mlle. M. J. Ballot, she tells us all that can now be known of this pottery. It belonged to the school of Bernard Palissy, to art rustic with its dishes reproducing, as a naturalist might, all the weeds and beasts of a brook, its jugs twined in high relief with wild roses, its plaques with nymphs and sea-monsters, sea-weeds and shells odd and fantastic, often lovely in colour, wonderful too in the hard brilliance of its glaze. The potters at Fontainebleau could not rival the old masters, but there is often great charm about the few examples of their work which still survives. In the galleries of the Louvre there are half a dozen of these little figures and the Cluny also possesses a few; but examples of only a small fraction of those played with by the children at Fontainebleau still survive. The hurdy-gurdy man and the player on the bagpipes, the boy with his shirt full of puppies, the baby on the dolphin, and the exquisite figure of the woman suckling a swaddled infant all come from the pottery of Avon, near Fontainebleau. The last of these, La nourrice, became famous for its graceful charm and was often copied in china. There yet another figure of our dauphin on horseback, which is very similar in character to the Avon ware, though its origin is not certain. It may have been made in 1608 to commemorate the child's first riding lesson. Hérouard tells us that on 'Aug. 15th of that year the dauphin sent for his boots and golden spurs, rode a horseback on all the stools in his room and on everything else on which he could climb. At five o'clock was taken to the alley by the pool and mounted on a little nag which M. de Vitry had given him. I have never seen a grown man better seated on horseback, body upright, and legs well placed as if he knew all about it. This was his first ride."

Hérouard very often speaks of visits to Avon and also to some place in Fontainebleau itself where the children were frequent purchasers. . . . Money was never very plentiful with any of the children, but purchases of Avon pottery must have consumed a great deal of what they did have. In May, 1608, Hérouard describes an original feast given by the dauphin in honour of a ballet which the Princess de Conti, and a company of young people were to dance in the queen's room. Somebody suggested that the table should be decorated with the dauphin's little pottery figures and the child was delighted with the idea. "There were little dogs, foxes, bears, oxen, cows, squirrels, angels playing on the musette and on flutes, hurdy-gurdy men, crouching dogs, sheep, a big dog in the middle of the table, a dolphin at the top and a monk at the bottom." Presumably the sweetsmeats and candied fruits which made up the feast were placed in among the medley of little figures.—From *Nursery Life 300 Years Ago*, by Lucy CRUMP.

TODAY, perhaps more than ever before in the recorded history of mankind, is the attention of the nations, diplomatic endeavors are being largely concentrated on facts to maintain peace and arbitration for the correction of wrong and the removal of discord. In legislative halls, enactments are made with the intent to define and establish anew rights and obligations, and to readjust civil and criminal procedure to more modern conditions, to the end that more exact justice may be administered. Social, trade, and civic organizations are bending every effort to bring about a greater sense of fairness in dealings among mankind. The human family has been awakened to the fact that peace depends upon a sense of justice and fairness in all dealings among men and nations. While such movements are commendable and greatly to be encouraged, yet these efforts without a right comprehension of justice and its eternal and divine qualities may prove feeble and uncertain in their results.

One of the earliest concepts of righteousness held by mankind was that of justice. In Proverbs we read, "To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice." Among the rulers of the ancient Hebrews the highest sense of duty was that of justice. Of Abraham's children it was said, "They shall keep the way of the Lord, to do justice and judgment."

The Standard Dictionary defines justice thus: "Conformity in conduct or practise to the principles of right or of positive law. . . . Abstinence to truth as fact. . . . One of God's attributes, by virtue of which he wills equal laws and makes just awards." It is obvious, then, that in order to secure a right comprehension of justice one must look to its source, God, divine Mind. How clearly Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, saw this when she wrote in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 36), "A selfish and limited mind may be unjust, but the unlimited and divine Mind is the immortal law of justice as well as of mercy."

Monterey

"It was a strange thing to lie awake in nineteenth-century America and hear the guitar accompany, and one of these old, heart-breaking Spanish love-songs mount into the night air, perhaps in a deep baritone, perhaps in that high-pitched, pathetic, womanish alto which is so common among Mexican men, and which strikes on the unaccustomed ear as something not entirely human, but altogether sad."

The serenaders have given up their singing on the streets since Robert Louis Stevenson wrote this about Monterey, more than fifty years ago, but the little town retains its foreign atmosphere, untouched by the industry beyond its borders. One walks over strange pavements made of whale bones, past the old whaling station to the long wharves from which the fishing boats leave each day. Fishing is the only industry known in Monterey. Through the day, the fishermen, mostly Spaniards, sit about in the sun on the sidewalks and along the wharf, mending their nets, their fingers moving skillfully in and out of the torn places with small knives, picking up the torn and broken strands. What is this one saying as he looks off toward the horizon? Does he wonder about a storm? Not at all. He turns back to his companion, mending the other side of the net, with an amusing comment that makes him throw back his head with a great laugh that shows all his white, gleaming teeth.

A little before five, they prepare to leave, quite as though they were going on an adventure rather than a mission that means bread and butter. There is much laughter and chatter. They will bring back the fish which are to be sent to the packing houses or shipped east and north and south, but there is much gaiety in doing it. Small Japanese women pack glass bottles of strange fish, pickled to fakes away. They do it with an art one never had conceived as going into so homely a task, until one sees it done; a silver fish, laid carefully against the side of a glass jar, a deep red berry for color, a small green pickle, for flavor and perhaps for beauty; a little black fish for contrast and then another deep berry, all placed quickly with chop sticks held between the quick fingers of one brown hand. The little custom house of California stands at the foot of Alvarado Street near the bay. Here, in other days, silks, spices and treasures from other lands were received. Farther up a narrow, crooked street is the first theater of California, with its clumsy wooden door curtain. The plays given were stirring stories of adventure, of pirates and bandits and a hero who always triumphed in the end. Graceful hacapenas line the streets, and it was here the early, picturesque California began, where the stranger was made welcome and urged to stay in families that dispensed true hospitality.

The great white house where Robert Louis Stevenson lived and wrote still stands, the walk to the door grown uneven with the years. Through the windows in the deep, adobe walls one looks into a garden of bright flowers, and not far away are the blue waters of Monterey Bay, covered with boats with their great masts and a foreign air unlike those in other American ports today. Beyond everything that holds the interest in Monterey are the trees, the Monterey cypresses which are found in no other place in the world. Many of them grow from the rocks, their long, straggling roots seeking sustenance in the friendly soil farther away. Their trunks are twisted this way and that into weird shapes from the winds and storms that blow off the Pacific, bent into lines that indicate a struggle for existence, but their tops are always up, like courageous heads turned to the sky.

Let us, therefore, examine the qualities of divine Mind in their relation to justice. It is at once obvious that an important quality of justice is its infiniteness; that is, its ever-presence and availability to all. God, good, is ever present. Divine Love can never be absent; nor can one of His ideas ever fail to reflect the divine qualities. The mists of doubt, the false claims of the five senses, discord, persecution, or other earthly trials, may seem to shut us out from the power of divine Mind to protect and guard us from their false claims; but as we dispel the mists through understanding the power of God to free us from discordant conditions, we come to the realization of the ever-availability of His love.

Another quality of justice is impartiality. Divine Mind is not influenced by human thought and desire, and this Mind is "no respecter of persons." Let us remember that divine Mind knows no partiality and bestows His blessings on all alike. Mercy is another attribute of divine Mind, and he who is striving earnestly to fashion his daily life in accordance with the Godly qualities must be conscious of and act in accord with these qualities. Is one oppressed by a wrongful accusation? Has one been criticized or condemned without fault or merit? Such seeming errors are indeed destroyed and the true sense of being brought to light by realizing that Love knows only mercy and truth, and that their opposites have no real existence or power. Justice is necessarily exact. Human ingenuity has devised many ways to develop this quality. How inadequate these methods are may be seen by the cry of the day for changes in our court procedures and the acknowledged inability of our present-day system to cope with this problem. In confidence we may turn to the divine Mind. Again we are told by our Leader (*ibid.*, p. 379), "The real jurisdiction of the world is in Mind, controlling every effect and recognizing all causation as vested in divine Mind." In this jurisdiction can be found only strict uprightness, respect for the rights of others, honesty, fairness, impartiality—qualities which every seeker of justice desires.

How, then, are we to bring about the sense of justice that truly reflects God and measures out justice according to His law? The answer is clear and certain. Again we ask, when oppressed by what seems to be a wrong imposed by a fellow man: Are we always careful to clear our own thinking about him? Are we knowing and seeing him as possessed of the divine qualities of love, mercy and justice? Have we manifested our highest God-given sense of right toward him? Are we forgiving our neighbor's debts as we desire ours to be forgiven? If so, then will "Truth uncover and destroy error in God's own way" and "human justice pattern the divine" (*ibid.*, p. 542).

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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FOUNDED 1904 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

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SETTLEMENT ON EXCHANGE IS MORE HOPEFUL

Urgent Short Covering Lends Strength to Market—Trading Quiet

NEW YORK (AP)—Bear operators NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market again showed signs today of throwing off the reactionary tendencies that have prevailed, with occasional one-day interruptions, since the first of the month.

Bears found the market rather thoroughly sold out for the moment at least, and stocks worked substantially higher, under the influence of short covering.

The reduction in the annual dividend rate of Anaconda from \$7 to \$5.50, announced soon after midday, was not as bad as had been commonly forecast of late. Some weeks ago Wall Street was looking for a reduction to \$4, but during the last few days Wall Street has been too pessimistic to look for anything better than \$3.

As more railroads report May net operating income, the showing does not improve. With 35 reports now at hand, the aggregate decline is nearly 30 per cent from last year, but is nevertheless not so severe as that of April. E. N. Brown, chairman of the executive committee of Rock Island, said he felt the bottom had been reached in the sag in movement of freight.

Call money continued to cheapen, touching 1 1/2 per cent for the first time in 1 1/2 years, after renewals at 2. The steady drop in interest rates has been expected to result in an inflow of investment money into dividend-paying stocks and bonds, but thus far has not been a conspicuous factor in either market.

Commission houses, however, report steady but unhurried investment buying of stocks at current levels.

Some Wide Gains

The market leapt forward at the opening, then sold off moderately, only to show greater strength later. The Anaconda dividend decision brought heavy short covering into the stock, which rose more than 4 points, and stimulated other red metal shares. Eastman Kodak and Case also made wide gains.

Shares gaining 3 points or more included such issues as American Can, Westinghouse Electric, American Telephone, New York Central, Union Pacific and Consolidated Gas. U. S. Steel sold up about 2. A few shares touched new lows, however, including Norfolk & Western.

Expectations of the floating supply of dividend-paying shares caught the bears when they sought to cover in the last hour, and advances of 3 to 13 points resulted.

U. S. Steel and General Electric rose more than 2, American Can and American Telephone 4, Worthington Pump and Auburn Auto 8, Allied Chemical 9, Eastman Kodak 12 and J. I. Case 13.

The market closed strong. Sales approximated 2,400,000 shares.

Listed bonds held, as prices showed little inclination to move one way or the other.

The liquidation which has carried bond prices down steadily this week appeared to have spent itself, and the down ward course was partly checked.

Buyers manifested interest in only a few prime rail and utility bonds, and sales fell off sharply.

The better tone of the share market imparted strength to some of the most popular issues, and the fact that the sales were far below normal. International Telephone 4 1/2, bunched back more than two points from its 1930 bottom established Wednesday, and Philadelphia Reading 4 1/2, bunched back more than a point on early sales.

Other issues showed a constructive trend to a lesser degree.

Atchafalaya Central 4 1/2 and Erie 5 1/2, which have suffered from the liquidation, firmed to gain about 1/2 of a point each. St. Louis San Francisco 4 1/2 and Missouri Pacific 5 1/2 were active and earlier Southern Railway 4 1/2 appreciated about 1/2 point. Others in the high grade railroad class were very quiet. Utility issues were steady. Industrial issues continued irregular, but the general tone of the group was improved.

Only a few foreign bonds attracted attention. German 5 1/2s were the most heavily traded, and the early sale at 90. Kreuger & Toll was 5 1/2 moved upward.

Popular European issues were dull. Few sales of South American bonds appeared on the tape in the early trading, with the trend generally upward.

Buying of United States Government bonds was negligible. Liberty 4 1/2s held at the closing figure, while Treasury 4 1/2s lost about 1/2 point.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

READING CO. 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

MISSOURI PACIFIC 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

SOUTHERN RAILWAY 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

MOBILE & OCEANIC 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

PERE MARQUETTE 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS 1929

May gross	\$1,200,000	\$1,200,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000
Net operating	851,200	851,200
Net income	3,300,000	3,300,000

THURSDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1929 Range	Div	1929 Range	Div
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100
100	100	100	100

1929 Range	Div	1929 Range	Div
100	100	100	100
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100	100	100	100
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1929 Range	Div	1929 Range	Div
100	100	100	100
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1929 Range	Div	1929 Range	Div
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1929 Range	Div	1929 Range	Div
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THE growth period of a business offers investment opportunities never again equalled. From 1920 to 1929 Associated System growth percentages were:

- 100% increase in gross earnings
- 13% increase in sales of electricity
- 99% increase in number of customers

The \$1.60 Interest Bearing Allotted Certificate of the Associated Gas and Electric Co. priced at \$29, yield over 5 1/2%.

Send for circular F-282

Public Utility Investing Corp.

61 Broadway New York

Opportunity Knocking Again

Due to unusual market conditions, the common shares of

FEDERATED CAPITAL CORPORATION

provide investors with a 7 1/2% income and a recognized "Medium of Participation" in 270 of America's best operating concerns. Federal's record provides the experience of its management.

V. A. SEARS & CO.

SEARS BLDG. NEW BOSTON

Without obligation, advise how I may get 7 1/2% with safety on investment of \$1000.

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We Pay 6% With Safety

A Savings Institution

"Save by Mod." Careful attention given mail inquiries and deposits.

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40 BROAD ST. FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTO, MARINE, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1880

W. A. Nash & Co., Inc.

27 State St. Boston

2900 INVESTMENTS

BOSTON STOCKS

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

Month	Open	High	Low	Last
May	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
June	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
July	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Aug.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Sept.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Oct.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
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Oct.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Nov.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Dec.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Jan.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.31
Feb.	13.42	13.44	13.39	13.3

\$20,000,000
The Colorado and Southern Railway Company

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City.

Due May 1, 1980

Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal. Registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds and the several denominations interchangeable.

Legal investment, in the opinion of counsel, for Savings Banks in the State of New York

PROPERTY The Colorado and Southern Railway Company (which is controlled through ownership of 68%, in the aggregate, of its capital stock, both preferred and common, by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company) and its subsidiaries which are controlled through ownership of more than 99% of their capital stocks, constitute the Colorado and Southern Lines. These lines, including those operated under trackage rights between Denver and Pueblo, Colorado, comprise the southern stem of the greater Burlington System, connecting the Burlington proper with the Texas Panhandle and Fort Worth, Texas, and, through The Colorado and Southern Railway Company's half interest in The Trinity and Brazos Valley Railway Company, having access to the Gulf of Mexico. The Colorado and Southern Lines own 1,619

EARNINGS The consolidated gross operating revenues, income available for fixed charges, total fixed charges and net income of the Colorado and Southern Lines have been as follows for the five years ended December 31, 1929:

1925	\$25,654,154	\$6,355,702	\$2,689,763	\$3,665,939
1926	28,172,806	7,442,398	2,594,361	4,848,037
1927	27,240,652	5,731,058	2,452,453	3,278,605
1928	25,657,734	6,626,457	2,422,429	4,204,028
1929	26,116,202	5,955,535	2,410,466	3,545,069

The General Mortgage is to be secured by a direct second lien (subject only to the prior lien of the Refunding and Extension Mortgage securing \$28,978,900 bonds outstanding in the hands of the public and \$4,190,000 bonds now pledged, all maturing May 1, 1935) on the following property of the Company: the entire 691 miles of standard gauge railroad owned in fee; the Company's interest in 126 miles

205 miles of newly constructed, unmortgaged railroad.

The foregoing is subject to the more complete statements contained in the circular, a copy of which may be obtained upon application.

ABOVE BONDS ARE OFFERED SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE AND TO THE CONDITIONS

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications, and also, in any case, to allot a smaller amount than applied for. All applications will be received subject to the due authorization, issue and sale of the Bonds as planned and to be approved by counsel of the form and validity of the related documents and proceedings.

York, June 26, 1930

CHICAGO STOCKS		Last	
Sales	High Low June 23 June 24		
1950 Allied Motor	10 1/2 10 10 1/4 11		

400 Am Radio & T.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
200 Art Metal Wks.	12	11 1/2	11 1/2	12
100 Assoc T & T	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/2
650 As Tel Util	22	20 1/2	22	22
25 Baxter Laund.	8	8	8	8
300 Brown Fence	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2

550 Butler Bros	8%	8%	8%	8%
500 Ceco Mfg	10	8	10	10
600 Cent Pub Serv A	30%	20%	30%	31
750 Cent & SW Util	22	30%	22	22
8000 Chicago Corp...	10%	10%	10%	10%

Companies, and in a rapidly expanding Public Utility Holding Company. Both investments pay regular quarterly dividends.

Send full information about these investments to:

\$105,000,000 for earnings and associated Gas &	2100 Chi Corp pr.....	38	38	38	39	
	500 Chicago Inves.....	8	8	8	8 1/4	
	1235 Common Edison.....	285 1/2	281	285	285	
	100 Consumers Co.....	4%	4%	4%	4%	
	7350 Cont Chgo.....	15 1/4	15	15 1/4	15 1/4	
	1100 Cord Corp.....	7	6 1/2	7	7	

1600 El House Ut ...	40%	40	40%	40%
250 Gleaner C Har.	27%	26 1/2	27 1/2	28
900 Grt Lakes Air.	5 1/2	5	5 1/2	5 1/2
100 Hormell & Co.	26%	26 1/2	26 1/2	27 1/2
800 Inland Util.	24	23 1/2	23 1/2	24
12100 Insull, R. Tr.	53%	51 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2

7,140,821 for the	1300 Kellogg & Sons	4%	4%	4%	4%	National Supply Co. declared the regular	Chapman Valve Compan
of last year there	300 Kellogg Switch	4%	4%	4%	4%	quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common,	regular quarterly dividend of
consolidated state-	45 Keystone Steel	11%	11%	11%	10%	payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5.	an extra dividend of \$1, both
and expenses of	800 Libby, McNeill	13%	13%	13%	13%	Delaware & Hudson R. R. declared the	to stock of record June 25,
	250 Lion Oil	21	21	21	22	regular quarterly dividend of \$2.25, payable	ago a similar extra was decl
	50 Loudon Pack	45	45	45	47%	Sept. 30 to stock of record Aug. 28	

350 Manh Desmor.	30%	29	29%	30
350 MM&R & Mfr. A.	26	26	26	26%
41000 Mid Utilities.....	27%	34%	27%	27
250 Mid Ut pf.....	100	100	100	100
3500 Mo-Kan Pipe.....	30%	23%	23	24
3500 Mo-Kan Pipe.....	23	23	23	23

provision for rental, net earnings	200 Mortgage Luen	8%	26	26	88%	payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 14,	Pilgrim Mills of Fall River
6867, which was	300 Nat Ed Pwr A	38	35%	26	38	and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Sept. 1	terly dividend of \$1 a share,
\$22,452,585 re-	650 Nat Sec Inv	80	80	80	80	to stock of record Aug. 12.	of record June 30. The divid-
duced as follows:	700 No Am Car	40	37%	39%	40	Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. declared the	halved from \$6 to \$4 annual
\$22,452,585 re-	1300 N A Lt & Jvr	66	64%	66	66	regular quarterly dividend of 35 cents, payable	United Gas Improvement
\$22,452,585 re-	150 Q R S Dvwr	14%	14%	14%	15	Auz. 30 to stock of record July 31.	clared the regular quarterly

properties when	50 Rolling Hoist...	34	34	34	36%	General Outdoor Advertising Company de-	cents on the common and
after fact, the	80 Salls Frocks....	13	13	13	13%	clared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1	preferred, payable Sept. 30 to
ings of \$2,888,102	400 Sangamo Elec...	33%	33	33%	34	in the class A and \$1.50 on the preferred,	Aug. 30.
an \$2,000,000 the	1750 Seab Ut Shares...	6	5%	5%	6	both payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug.	Sullivan Machinery Company
months ended	300 Stand Dredge...	17	16%	17	18	5.	regular quarterly dividend
						Blue Ridge Corporation declared an initial	payable July 15 to stock of

200 St. Bridge	pr.	21%	21%	21%	21%
150 Steinleite Radio	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1000 Swift & Co.	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%
450 Swift Int'l	31%	30%	31	30%	30%
200 Unit C Am.	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%
1800 U. S. Group	38	37	37	38	38

duction of \$30,-	250 U & Rad.....	17	16	18	17%	snare of common on preference stock also	June 30,
9,062,808, or 111	1100 Ut & Ind pl.....	21	21	21	21	was declared, payable Sept. 1 to stock of	Barnsdall Corporation dec-
r. Following fur-	100 Vortex Mfg.....	22%	22%	22%	22%	record Aug. 5. The dividends are to be paid	lar quarterly dividend of 50
ther there was	300 Vortex Mfg A.....	28%	27%	27%	28%	out of cash income, taking no account	Aug. 5 to stock of record 1
1 last, a balance	Stock sales \$50,806.					therein of stock dividends received.	Delaware, Lackawanna &
						Shenandoah Corporation declared the reg-	road declared the regula-

ing with \$3,224,103,397,377, or 126

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY

American Car & Foundry Company reports for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1930, net income of \$5,383,768 after charges, federal

ular quarterly dividend of 7 cents in cash or 1-32 of a share of common on the preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 5. The dividend is to be paid out of cash income, taking no account therein of stock dividends received.

ends of \$1.50, payable July record July 5.

Electric Power & Light declared the regular quarterly on the common, payable Aug record July 12.

latory it serves, taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on the 7 per cent preferred stock to \$5.40 a share on 600,000 common shares. This compares with net in the preceding fiscal year of \$2,715,174, or \$1.09 a share on the common stock.	Vulcan Detinning Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred, payable Oct. 20 to stock of record Oct. 4.	International Railways of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 5 per cent preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record July 31.
---	--	---

OMIT PETROLEUM DIVIDEND

stock. Arlier payment of the common dividend, deficit was \$336,234, compared with deficit last year of \$2,994,626.

holders the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

New Jersey Zinc Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable Aug. 9 to stock of record July 15.

the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 on the common and preferred, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 7.

Lackawanna Securities, Inc., declared a dividend of \$3, making total

any today declared 87 1/2 cents, placing annual basis, compared	LOS ANGELES—MacLumlan Petroleum Corporation has omitted quarterly dividends of 50 cents in cash and 2 per cent in stock on the common due at this time.	Barnsdall Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable Aug. 6 to stock of record July 7.	the year of \$4, the same as Part of the dividend is paid and part out of earnings.
		Associated Gas & Electric Company de-	payable Sept. 2 to stock of

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: SIR THOMAS BODLEY.

Where: England.

When: Sixteenth to seventeenth centuries.

Why famous: An English diplomat and scholar, most widely known as the founder of the Bodleian Library at Oxford. The elder Bodley, who was an ardent Protestant, had taken his family to Geneva; for existence in England, prior to the accession of Elizabeth, was but a precarious business for one of his religious conviction. Hence it was at Geneva that Thomas spent his boyhood and was educated. But, with the dawn of Elizabeth's reign, England became once more desirable for Protestants. The Bodley family returned and soon Thomas was entered at Magdalen College, Oxford. A few years later he was made a fellow of Merton, later professor, still later deputy orator.

A career in politics beckoned; indeed, Thomas sat for two years in Parliament. Then the Government sent him on secret missions abroad: to Germany and to France; presently as English minister to The Hague. But Bodley found his tasks burdensome, for broils and disagreements between the Queen's ministers at home hindered and complicated the aims of England's ministers abroad. Thomas wished to be recalled to England some time before his release actually came. Having had his fill of a diplomatic career, he retired and was knighted in 1604. As he himself has left on record, he preferred "to take his farewell of state employments and to set up his staff at the library door in Oxford."

The degree in which his ambition was successful will appear at once. When it suited his purpose, Sir Thomas offered to restore the old library of the University to which, in the fifteenth century, a collection of volumes had been left by Huewary, Duke of Gloucester. By 1602 his offer had been accepted together with the gift of his own rich collection of books and manuscripts. Thus was founded the Bodleian Library, one of the oldest and certainly one of the most important libraries in the world. Sir Thomas added an east wing and, a few years later, the university added a west wing to house the books left to it by John Selden. Many are the priceless treasures which may be viewed by visitors to the Bodleian. Manuscripts which are as ancient as the ninth and twelfth centuries; a MS. of Wycliffe's Bible; Gutenberg's "Historia of Troye"; a Shakespeare collection of more than 500 volumes, including two copies of the first folio; autographs and personal relics of kings and authors and heroes. There is a picture gallery, a large collection of coins, and many Oriental works. Happy is the visitor who finds the doors of "Bibliotheca Bodleyana" unlocked; happier still the scholar who is recommended and accepted as a reader among its stacks upon stacks of venerable books.

Brevities

Teledrama: We think we're a smart people, but it took half a century for women to learn not to ask the woman customer what she said.

Arkansas Gazette: Economic observer credits the automobile industry with having been the maker of the oil and rubber industries. It has been no light on the installment payment industry, either.

Note: Webster's first choice is—Ed accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Today when the funny man at the circus picked me up and sat me on the little mule he was riding, I hardly knew what to do or think—

But after I had calmed down a little, I noticed that all the funny men were doing all sorts of tricks and having a good time, so I decided to do some barking and have a little fun myself—

And I was getting along quite nicely when suddenly I heard a loud "Hey, Snubs!"

And I looked up into the great crowd of people along the side of the tent and there was the Boss waving his cap for all he was worth and saying—

"Hee-ah! Hee-ah!"

I leaped off the mule and went scrambling over seats and through the crowd as fast as I could go and when I reached the Boss's side, all I wanted to do was wiggle my tail and say, "Whee!"

Odds and Ends

Reforestation in Paris

During 1930 about 1,000,000 francs will be spent in reforesting the boulevards of Paris, harder varieties replacing the familiar chestnut trees in some localities.

Thrift Note

If one cent had been deposited in a savings bank at the beginning of the Christian era and kept there at 3 per cent, compounded semi-annually, it would now amount to approximately \$24,000,000,000,000,000,000.

Brass Bands

The brass band movement, which has greatly influenced the musical tastes and talents of the working class of England, originated more than 100 years ago, and there are now more than 5000 brass bands in the villages and larger towns.

Floating Bridge

One of the first military leaders to use the floating or pontoon bridge for the transportation of troops was Xerxes, who crossed the Hellespont on a double bridge, one line supported by 360, and the other by 314 vessels.

OUNCES FOR DRIBBLES



A natural scientist finds that it takes about 2000 pounds of applied pressure to drive a golf ball 300 yards.

Nothing Left

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed upon you?"

Prisoner: "No, yer honor; my lawyer took my last dollar."—Mason's Craftsman.

Demanding Caution

Daughter: "Daddy was quite pleased to hear that you were a poet."

Sutor: "Really?"

Daughter: "Yes, you see the last young man I had was an amateur boxer!"

A Word a Day

Exordium

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Among similar words often regarded as synonymous we note: "preface," which applies especially to books, and generally explains the object and scope of the work; "introduction," which also applies to books, but is properly a part of the work itself; "preamble," which has pointed reference to the introductory part of a statute or resolution; "prologue," which is generally applied to the introduction to a longer poem.

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"After a prolonged exordium she would frequently arrive at a most unexpected and inspiring point."

Note: Webster's first choice is—Ed accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Night Pass

Husband (who is rather stout): "What shall I wear at the Shakespearean club's costume ball—can't you suggest something, dear?"

Wife: "You might go as the 'Two Gentlemen from Verona!'"

Definition

Col. "Pat" Hurley of Oklahoma is a lawyer, but his business interest is oil and real estate. His definition of oil operators is: "An oil operator is a man who doesn't know whether he is four feet from \$1,000,000 or 1,000,000 feet from \$4."—Forbes Magazine.

A Real Surprise

Tom: "I'd like to give my fiancée a surprise for her anniversary present."

Jerry: "Why not tell her what your income really is?"—Judge.

Steady Work

Convict: "It's much more pleasant working in prison than outside."

"More pleasant? How so?"

"Because you're not always being threatened with dismissal."—Lustige Kölner Zeitung.

Religious Silence

Phones: "I haven't had a wrong number on the telephone for a week."

Psmith: "Mine's out of order, too."

Efficiency

A Negro was inspecting a friend's horse.

"You say dat horse is lazy?"

"Lazy? Man—look at fly on his nose. Pestehs him considerable, but he's waiting till dey's two or three befo' he bothers 'bout aneesin' 'em off."—Kennerly Journal.

Ways of Economy

"Are you saving any money since you started your budget system?"

"Sure. By the time we've balanced it up every evening it's too late to go to a show or anywhere."

Mr. Newrich Again

Representative of Large Furnishing House: "And how would you like this room furnished?"

Prattish Frontier: "What about Quotize the Fifteenth?"—Punch.

I Record only the Sunny Hours



Sanctuary

Lowell, Mass.

THE writer spends her summers in Maine in a bungalow set in a large field surrounded by deep forests. Many kinds of birds are seen there daily, as this summer home is near the lake and nearer still is a beautiful lake, the Indian name of which, Meguna, suggests smiling waters.

From earliest morn when the shy, plaintive notes of the bluebird are heard, until twilight when the whip-poor-will's cry is echoed from tree to tree or the eerie call of the loon comes over the lake, songs from nature's feathered broadcasters are heard from time to time. Occasionally when the writer sings and plays some well-loved hymn all these little songsters start singing together as if each wished to express in its own way its praise to its Maker.

One day last summer when there was a high wind, the writer, who was at the piano, noticed that one bird song seemed to be very near. A small pet dog had very quietly come to its mistress' side, glancing repeatedly from its mistress' face to the floor at the further end of the large square piano. The notes of the piano ceasing, in another minute a bird nearly full grown hopped into view, seeming very much at home and still singing. Evidently it had flown with the wind quite a way from the parent birds and, seeing a door left open, had sought a refuge. A window was opened and the little visitor flew to the sill, where it sat and sang, unmolested by the dog. A few moments later the older birds located the fledgling and after some coaxing it flew away.

Truly our little friends recognize a peaceful and loving atmosphere.

In Lighter Vein

Nothing Left

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed upon you?"

Prisoner: "No, yer honor; my lawyer took my last dollar."—Mason's Craftsman.

Demanding Caution

Daughter: "Daddy was quite pleased to hear that you were a poet."

Sutor: "Really?"

Daughter: "Yes, you see the last young man I had was an amateur boxer!"

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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER

(Continued)

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ROCHESTER

(Continued)

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Contracting Painters

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Southern Cross—Its Mark

OUT of a thick "pea-soup" fog that blinded the last strenuous hours of its westward flight across the Atlantic, the Southern Cross circled down at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, bearing two important additions to aeronautical achievement and the promise of a third.

Guided by the staccato voice of radio, the Southern Cross demonstrated, as it has on previous flights, that such equipment holds an important key to safety in the face of unforeseen circumstances. Completing the second successful east-to-west crossing of the north Atlantic, it added its contribution to the needful pioneering of the ocean air lanes. And perhaps most spectacular of all, it has brought within definite prospect the achievement of the first actual globe-girdling flight in the history of aviation.

There have been "round-the-world" flights before. But no single aircraft yet has made a journey that entirely circles the world. The United States Army fliers circled the top of the world. Even the historic flight of the Graf Zeppelin covered only 18,000 miles of the 25,000 in the earth's equatorial circumference. But Maj. Charles Kingsford-Smith now has within reach the completion of his globe-girdling plan which will have taken him over 35,000 flying miles and two crossings of the equator. Thus he approaches a high point in a career which, he declares, started at the age of five or six when he climbed to the roof of a barn and "ventured into space" with the aid of an umbrella.

On all his more recent flights Major Kingsford-Smith has demonstrated the efficiency of radio in the laboratory of long continued operation and unexpected conditions. The short-wave transmitter carried by the Southern Cross in one instance has been heard at a distance of 14,000 miles. Such records are of particular import to the United States, where the Department of Commerce has promulgated a regulation requiring all passenger transport planes to be equipped with two-way radio after July 1, 1931. The time is not far away when radio will have as definite a place on a plane as on shipboard.

It was in June, 1928, that a patchwork plane, with many hours already to its credit, was christened the Southern Cross at Oakland, Calif. It took the Pacific to Hawaii, the Fiji Islands and Sydney, Australia, in its stride—a total distance of nearly 8000 miles. This included the longest transoceanic hop on record, a feat which, with its successful radio navigation, is still hailed by many as one of the most outstanding single achievements by airplane.

The following year, Major Kingsford-Smith flew the 12,000 miles from Australia to England. This year in Ireland the three motors which by that time had carried the plane 73,000 miles were tuned for the westward flight which has spanned the Atlantic over the route which only the Bremen fliers had successfully traversed before. In addition to the flight from Harbor Grace to New York, Major Kingsford-Smith has only to fly to Oakland to buckle the aeronautical belt which he has thrown about the world.

A Young Plan for America

THE American economic equation is being thrown out of kilter by an oversupply of plus signs. That, in brief, is the simplifying diagnosis of present difficulties made by Owen D. Young before the convention of the National Electric Light Association at San Francisco. Mr. Young did more than reduce the major maladjustments of American business to terms of surpluses; he outlined a reasoned remedy.

As a groundwork for a solution he usefully pointed out that the problem of surpluses, or overproduction, is essentially one problem. In addition to the nation's best advertised surplus—that of farm products—he listed an excess of minerals and other raw materials, of manufactures and of labor, and showed that they are all closely related. Thus there are surpluses of raw materials and manufactured goods because the United States has increased means of production faster than means of consumption—purchasing power.

Mr. Young declared that merely to curtail production is not a right solution. That would only translate the surplus of products into one of producers, one of idle farms and factories, mines and men—"the most dangerous surplus which can exist in any country." He proposed another way out—the export of excess production, unused in the United States but desperately needed elsewhere. And he would finance such exportation by the freer granting of credit to customers abroad. That can be accomplished by increased purchasing of foreign securities—export of that other "surplus," capital. Mr. Young points out that the money obtained for such issues is not shipped back to the issuing nation as gold, but is largely used to buy American goods.

Of course there is a catch here, and he recognizes it. Such export of capital cannot be continued indefinitely; interest and principal must be repaid eventually. But Mr. Young's contention is that improved production abroad, due partly to better machinery bought with this money, will eventually enable other countries to make repayment. Of course, such settlements will probably have to be made chiefly in the form of goods. In the face of that necessity, is the United

States going to continue a policy of trying to produce many things which can be purchased elsewhere more economically, or is it going to make a good bargain by accepting such articles in exchange for those it can produce to advantage? Such exchange—ideal from the standpoint of economic theory because each producer would receive the maximum for his specialized effort—would imply at least a partial abandonment of efforts to hinder the entrance of foreign goods by tariffs.

Already many Americans believe that such a modification of policy, if not required to permit payment of interest on the \$15,000,000,000 invested abroad (in addition to war debts), is necessary to facilitate the disposition of the United States' exportable surplus. Mr. Young pointed out this need and emphasized particularly that America can benefit by helping its customers to become prosperous—better customers.

His main argument is strengthened by the statement, since made by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, that a reduction of \$500,000,000 in American purchases of foreign securities—export of capital—last year had much to do with the present world-wide slowing up of business.

But something more than the facilities for trade are required; the disposition to trade is essential and—as Mr. Young made especially clear—to attain that end friendship is a great, if not an indispensable, help. In this connection he says the way to market a surplus is to cultivate one's "potential buyers," and he continues:

Is that the attitude of America today toward her potential customers? Are we creating good will or bad will in the countries where they live? Are we interesting ourselves in their welfare? Are we concerned about their living standards? Are we extending them credits through our financial machinery? Are we cooperating with them politically in order that they may improve their condition? Are we making friends, and so creating an attitude of mind, a spirit of relationship which will convert potential customers into actual ones? I venture the prediction that we must do so if we are to conserve our own economic structure, not as a matter of charity, but of self-interest.

Mr. Young proposes export of surpluses as the remedy, with export of savings as the key. Probably he would be quick to concede that the same ends can be achieved by another kind of "export." That is the "export" of a larger share of business profits or savings into the hands of consumers within America. A good beginning has been made in that direction in the growing recognition that high wages stimulate purchasing. But suppose Labor's share in industrial profits were increased so that every wage-earning family in America had \$500 more a year to spend. Would not most of the other troublesome surpluses vanish?

Such a solution might well go hand in hand with Mr. Young's. Certainly his is needed, for the economic interdependence of nations today makes it imperative that the United States refuse to imprison itself behind a Chinese-Wall policy dictated by fear or selfishness. And Americans can do much for their own country by recognizing the vast benefits it will obtain by genuine co-operation between producer and consumer—within the nation and among the nations.

The Lively Ball

LEAVING the office, we stopped at the nearest news stand to peruse the baseball results. Brooklyn defeated Cincinnati with six hits apiece, Pittsburgh topped the New York Giants, making fourteen hits to the Giants' eight, and the Phillies had nine hits to the Cubs' six, when the game was called in the sixth inning. Looking further, we found that the Yankees made twenty-two hits, the Detroit Tigers six, Chicago White Sox thirteen, Washington Senators twelve and the Athletics four. Nothing unusual so far. Just a normal baseball day. But in seven games played, one going only six innings, there were sixteen home runs out of 131 hits! Here, indeed, was something unusual if one is inclined to compare baseball as it is played today with the game as it was played ten or more years ago.

Ask the man in the bleachers the explanation of this deluge of home runs and he is likely to answer, "It's the lively ball." Despite the denials of manufacturers, baseball fans believe that the specifications of the balls used have been so altered—by, among other factors, a tightening of the texture, an enlarging of the central rubber core, and the introduction of new materials in the make-up—as to make it possible to hit much harder and farther than in the past. But the philosopher will look behind the arrival of the lively ball to another manifestation of American thought. He feels that this orgy of hitting has come about in response to the American demand for action.

That there has been of late years a shift from defensive skill to offensive prowess, none will deny. The glamorous figure in baseball's past was the pitcher. Throngs crowded the parks to watch the speed and cunning of a Mathewson, a Cy Young, a Chief Bender, a Walter Johnson pitted, generally with success, against the slugging prowess of a Wagner, a Lajoie, a Baker. But when the emergence of a slugger whom no pitcher could subdue, a "Sultan of Swat," began to draw such crowds as had never been seen before, it became clear that the public greatly enjoyed that feature of the game also. Hence, the lively ball. Hence, the long-distance hitting characteristic of the present game. Hence, too, the procession of pitchers, retreating from the mound to the solace of the showers. And hence, incidentally, a new proof of baseball's right to be known as the national game.

Before Thought Becomes Action

THAT the abolition of war depends not only upon the efforts of statesmen meeting in impressive parleys but also, and quite as much, upon the kind of thought being entertained by the private citizens of every nation, appears to be the idea back of James Stephens' warning that America is headed for war.

The Irish poet-philosopher is credited in the New York Times Magazine with the following: "Unconsciously the United States is preparing for war on a tremendous scale. Americans will deny this, will say that it is unthinkable. . . . I have read a great number of short stories in a great number of your magazines. Have you ever stopped and considered that most of the plots of your short stories are based upon violence and crime? Crime is in the air here."

While the individual invites crime into his thought by way of indiscriminate magazine—and

newspaper—stories, he is doing just so much toward preparing the mass-thought for the contemplation of the greatest of all crimes: the crime that Americans are calling unthinkable. Mr. Stephens' words may be taken less as a prediction than as a warning. And they should be taken as a warning not only by statesmen but by every person who would guard his share of the consciousness of a nation.

Work for Children or Adults?

CONVINCING proposal of a method by which age limits in industry might be revised is made by Stuart Chase in an article on unemployment in Harpers Magazine for July.

By raising the age limit at which children may be employed he would make way for their elders to work. His position is this: Discharging, or refusing to hire, men and women past thirty-five or forty years is an economic waste. Thousands of industrial tasks can be done better by the older workers, who are steady, experienced and dependable. Studies should be undertaken to find out in which jobs these employees are more efficient than younger persons. Meanwhile, child laborers would profit by two years more in school and at home.

Although mentioned in connection with several proposals to prevent unemployment, this plan probably would have slight effect on the total number of workers gainfully occupied. It seems more important as a device to bring justice to the older employees and a better opportunity to the young ones.

Volume II of the Simon Report

THE Simon Commission's proposals are worth study. The second volume of its report has been awaited with intense interest, and now that it has appeared and has proved to be unanimous, it carries authority of a kind for which it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other document of its type anywhere. Instead of attempting to tinker, as previous British commissions on India have done, at an ironbound Constitution, it lays down elastic guiding propositions directed to conceding full self-government within the British Commonwealth of Nations, with such reservations only as it has become convinced are necessary to produce smooth working in practice at the present time. These reservations are intended to drop off automatically as fast as any of them are made obsolete by the disappearance of racial, religious, tribal and caste differences which they are to meet.

The new Constitution is thus to be a plant requiring only to be watered by Indian co-operation and good will in order to grow of itself, slowly perhaps, but with certainty, into a system in no way different from those which have proved satisfying to the national aspirations of Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the Irish Free State. The pace of that growth is not to be determined primarily by Britain, but can be set by Indians themselves.

The methods by which this is to be done are based partly upon United States precedents and partly upon British. The commission's system of federation, whereby provinces are to grow into self-governing units and to become able to federate with one another and with the Indian feudatory territories, is borrowed from America. The same applies to the proposals whereby the executive ministers in the central and provincial governments are to be drawn from elements not necessarily connected with the legislatures concerned.

On the other hand, experience at Westminster has been borrowed from in building up an extended provincial system of electorates and in placing the appointment of ministers at first absolutely but ultimately nominally in the hands of representatives of the Crown. The scheme has been worked out in much detail to cover all departments of government, and is thus exceedingly complicated. It provides safeguards at every stage by vesting supervising authority in British officials, who, however, will be able to continue in the long run to use these powers only if things go wrong. It also confines changes in the first instance chiefly to provincial governments on the reasonable ground that autonomous political units capable of federation must be built up before their union in any central administration can be brought about.

Indian nationalists are certain to find the commission's scheme too slow in its operation fully to satisfy their aspirations. British critics, on the other hand, say it would put greater responsibilities upon provincial assemblies than such Indian elected bodies are yet capable of undertaking with success. It is to be a target for sharpshooting from all sides at the coming "round table" negotiations in London between the British Government and Indian representatives. It may be modified in these exchanges. Indeed, its greatest value may prove to be as a framework on which that conference can build.

Editorial Notes

As a part of observing its fiftieth anniversary, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers recently gave medals to sixteen of the world's foremost mechanical engineers. Someone might appropriately give a gold medal to the society as a reward for fifty years of distinguished service in the mechanical engineering world.

American vacations put more than \$300,000,000 into circulation every year, according to Dr. Julius Klein, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and many will agree to coming home from a vacation with something like \$500 of the aforementioned sum.

"Public discussion of prohibition is constantly leading people to be total abstainers," says Canon William Sheafe Chase. His statement is itself a good addition to the public discussion.

PROGRESS

By-ways
High-ways
Sky-ways

It is announced that the English language now contains 700,000 words, which gives one a pretty wide choice. Are you taking advantage of the Monitor's "Word a Day" feature?

Finding the Real Japan

ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HAKONE

MY EXPERIENCE is that one usually comes upon the choicest places, those that are still "off the beaten track," as the saying is, fortuitously, nor will all your planning and designing, consultations with booking offices and careful perusings of tourist literature attain them. Thus I find ample encouragement for my own aimless wanderings, for my scorn of "plans" and disdain of "itineraries." Sufficient unto the day is the wayfarer's joy thereof. At the end of another hundred miles is surely another delectable spot.

Thus it came about, the other day, that having fled in dismay two or three hotels that were European—or, more accurately, American—in almost every respect except the geographic, I came to the fair shores of Lake Hakone. And there, in the very shadow of dreamlike Fujiyama, I found welcome at nightfall in the little village of Hakone-machi, even in a Japanese hotel, and in the heart of real Japan—or anyway, very close to it.

But few tourists of these days see that real Japan, that Japan in which politeness and courtesy are not born of reverence for the visitor's supposed large income, where every brightly clad child waves its tiny hand in welcome, where the countryman bows in unfeigned friendliness, where tranquillity reigns always and where nature's beneficences are most lavishly vouchsafed mankind.

No, the modern tourist has his regular itinerary in Japan as elsewhere, and it leads him along a well-defined route which is dotted with hostilities in which there is provided for him every detail of western life, and reproduced in his behalf every vestige of the familiar atmosphere. The capable Japanese are quite able to do such things.

They believe, and of course not without cause, that the European—more properly the American—craves his home atmosphere wherever he goes. Well, then, if that is what he wants, they can give it him; and they have done so. The result is that the tourist in Japan finds Europe in a setting of cherry blossoms or chrysanthemums, as the season may be. He is rushed to his hotel in an American motorcar, he is greeted by a radio, he partakes of American food—yea, even of pie—to the engaging cacophony of a jazz band. And he returns to Europe convinced that Japan is entirely "modernized."

Was that your experience? Ah, then, my friend, you did not find the real Japan. There is plenty of it, even spots that would have satisfied Lafcadio Hearn. This little village, here on the shores of the lovely Lake Hakone, is one of them. Did I say a Japanese hotel? Well, I will qualify that just a trifle. There are two or three European beds, and there is European food of a quality somewhat as that of a first-class Swiss pension, and that is good enough for anybody.

Otherwise it is truly Japanese. One doffs his footwear upon entering, or at least, if he be obtuse, dons over it soft felt slippers. Who could do less, regarding these immaculate matting-covered floors? Why, there isn't a speck of dust anywhere! Consider these fragile sliding panels which take the place of doors. See the Japanese prints on the cardboard walls. Glance covertly at the rainbow-like apparel of yonder dainty serving maid. And then, as a climax, cross the spotless room, stepping some-

what as a cat venturing forth on a snowy morning, push aside the sliding panel—probably there will be close at hand someone to do it for you—and gaze out upon a scene of breath-taking wonder.

It is the realization of all the dreamlike beauty suggested in the finest of Japanese prints. Here is the blue lake, yonder are its encircling green-clad hills—and beyond them is Fujiyama itself, in some ways the world's most beautiful mountain, proportioned as if molded by human hands, gleaming white in its cloak of eternal snow.

In all the globe there is surely no fairer, rarer aspect. And here, in this environment so truly Japanese, where never a discordant note seems to break into the harmony of this simple people's close communion with nature in her most genial mood, the stranger regards it not less reverently than do the kimono-clad men and women—and little children—about him. No wonder they hold Fujiyama sacred! In all beauty, as in all art, there is, primarily, the emotional appeal. But in climatic beauty such as this there is more than that. The emotions subside into tranquillity under the benign influence of a scene that has indeed an element of the sacred about it, as any true climax of nature must always have.

Majestically the cone of the shining mountain towers above the surrounding hills; and sometimes, when the waters of the lake are sufficiently placid, it finds in them a soft ethereal reflection. At nightfall it holds for a bit the lingering rays of the sun which has long vanished from the sight of men, and there falls over it a delicate purple veil. And at dawn, ere yet the darkness has entirely fled, a rosy glow suffuses that immaculate cone, declaring that Fujiyama, guardian sentinel of Japan, has already greeted the new day.

This is the real Japan. I have a toy room in a toy house; enlarged a bit, it is true, to permit of human occupancy, but toylake, for all that. It is a corner room and I can push aside its sliding panels and make of it an outdoor veranda. It looks over the lake, directly toward Fujiyama, and it has little balconies, also like those of a toy house. Toy people, clad just as you have always supposed that Japanese people were clad, sit about on the bit of greensward which lies between the house and the shore of the lake.

There are many little children, too, gay of apparel and rosy of cheek, with heavy black hair and dark eyes. They hear my typewriter and wave a greeting upward to me, upward to this little balcony of the toy house only seven or eight feet from the ground. The older ones smile, too, and if I so much as make a move, two or three of them will hasten to anticipate whatever may be the wishes of the guest.

Never a door can I open, never don nor remove these felt slippers, never raise a hand in self-service if any one of these can do it for me. You will say, indeed, that no tourist hotel provides such service as this. But, my friend, this is not "service." This is friendliness, Japanese hospitality of the olden kind, the fashion in which a kindly people, unable to declare their good will in any other way, manifest themselves to their guest. Only one or two of them are servants of the hotel. No material return will or can reward their attentions. It is all spontaneous, unstudied—Japanese. It is the way of the folk of the toy house, in fairyland, the way of the people of the real Japan.

M. T. G.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON

"THE fashion, they tell me, is gone by, and these things are esteemed childish," wrote Charles Lamb a hundred years ago in an essay on the Temple in which he deplored the fast vanishing artificial fountains of London. "Why not then gratify children by letting them stand?"

he goes on to plead. "Lawyers, I suppose, were children once." The stately masters of the bench of this generation are not indifferent to his plea, for they have just had constructed in the Temple Gardens a pleasant red brick pool with a fountain in the center and a charming statue of a small boy standing near the edge. The child looks toward the old house in Crown Office Row where Charles Lamb was born in 1775, and has in his hand an open book with the words inscribed, "Lawyers . . . were children once." The ways of children change but little, and doubtless the modern boy will play as many pranks with the new fountain set in the wide green lawns as young Charles did with the old jet in Fountain Court, which, as he says, "I have made to rise and fall, how many times! To the astonishment of the young urchins, my contemporaries, who, not being able to guess at its recondite machinery, were almost tempted to hail the wondrous work as magic."

The whims of the West End theater world are almost as unaccountable as those of the Stock Exchange. A few weeks ago managers were shaking their heads gloomily and fore-

Shakespeare in casting all sorts of disasters. The West End Today musical comedy, it is true, is still in the doldrums, but a new star has arisen to dissipate the gloom, new, that is, to the West End, for it is really more than 300 years old, and its brilliance, though occasionally eclipsed by darker constellations, has never been dimmed. It is Shakespeare, in fact, who holds the West End in thrall for the moment. Hamlet, played at the same time in English and German, is drawing full houses in neighboring theaters in Shaftesbury Avenue. "Othello," with Paul Robeson in the title part, is no less successful in the Savoy and a short distance away "The Merchant of Venice" has been revived in the hope of equal success. And lest the boom in Shakespeare be short lived for the lack of managers, an ambitious scheme has just been made public by one of the finest Shakespearean actors, which seeks to entrench the great Elizabethan in a northwestern part of London in the same way as he has already been entrenched in the south by the Old Vic company.

A Chancellor of the Exchequer can apparently become involved in a dispute elsewhere than in the House of Commons sometimes. Philip Snowden owns a little estate in Surrey which borders on what, he thought, was a stretch of common land.

Some years ago a lady wanted to sell him some of this land, but inquiry showed that she had not the slightest title to it. The lady, however, thought otherwise, and recently started to fence the common. Her neighbor promptly pulled down the portion adjoining his boundary, as it prevented access to his back entrance. Other cot-

tagers were only waiting for the completion of the fence to pull it all down. Now it has been discovered that the land is not common land at all, but was the property of a company since wound up. So all dispute is to be stopped by the Rural Council, which is to take over the land as a recreation ground.

Hyde Park, which in summer time resounds to the splashing of mixed bathers, was turned into a vast cinema studio some nights ago. Galsworthy's play "Escape" was being filmed

and recorded at the same time; in Hyde Park for one of its scenes is laid in Hyde Park where, for the first time in its variegated history, mummies were allowed to disport themselves in and around the famous band-stand inclosure, while a genuine Guardsmen's band was blaring forth martial music at the unusual hour of 2 a. m. It seems that the chief difficulty that Basil Dean, the producer of the Galsworthy talkie, experienced with his crowd of fashionable supers, was to keep them from imagining themselves to be their favorite cinema actors. To simulate a noonday siesta at the dead of night and under the glare of arc lamps would, however, have taxed the power of a professional actor, and it is no wonder that the scene had to be shot again and again before a satisfactory result was achieved.

Persia, it now appears, will be writ large over London next winter. For the promised exhibition of Persian art at the Royal Academy is being planned on a most ambitious scale, the Shah, Riza Pahlavi, himself having sanctioned the export of the most valuable treasures of the Imperial palaces and shrines. The value of the exhibits, which have already been earmarked, for London is estimated at £3,000,000. Fifteen thousand drawings and miniatures, countless gold, silver and bronze ornaments and art objects, priceless carpets, old brocades and velvets, painted and enameled pottery, unique examples of glass, ivory and lacquer work, and a large architectural section are the chief attractions of the exhibition. America, Germany, France, Poland and Russia are all expected to lend a helping hand by sending the most valuable examples of Persian art that they possess. The Near East, too, will be scoured for exhibits that owe a debt to Persian inspiration. Simultaneously with the exhibition there will be held in London the Second International Congress of Persian Art and Archaeology, so that there will be no lack of experts to enjoy to the full the glories of Persia's past.

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Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must reserve sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

How About the "Good" Old Days?

THE enterprising town of Red Lion, York County, Pa., recently celebrated its golden jubilee. The celebration cost the community \$10,000, and successfully showed its progress in every endeavor. At the pageant which marked its close the Mayor, Harry L. Haines, stated that during the time of the jubilee there was not a single person placed in the lockup, nor did he see anyone who had indulged in moonshine. (MRS.) ALICE BAKER LEFAYRE, York, Pa.